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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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S. L. P. VOTE STILL GROWS

Despite the Prophecies and Efforts of its Opponents, Capitalistic and Kangarooic (Early and Latter Day), the Class-Conscious Vote of the Country Increases.

Reviewing the returns at Happy Days Hall, New York City, on election night, Comrade De Leon, in a speech said, that they showed that last year the "Manhattan Cocktailers," alias "Latter Day Kangs," had voted against the party, though within it. This was shown by the increased vote in their "strongholds," the Eighteenth and Thirty-second Assembly Districts, the first of which had been reorganized completely, and the second of which almost underwent the same fate. The vote in the Eighteenth is 140, as compared with 126 last year, while that in the Thirty-second is 237, as compared to 155.

Preliminary and Incomplete New York Returns.

The below table gives the ascertained returns for the 14 out of the 61 counties in the State. Comparing these figures with the returns for 1900, they show an increase of 1,063. The figures indicate that the Socialist Labor Party vote in New York State will rise to 15,000.

Counties.	De Leon. 1902.	Corregan. 1900.
Allegany	45	14
Cayuga	190	176
Chautauqua	172	57
Erie	1,003	947
Fulton	156	186
Kings (B'klyn)	2,498	1,925
Monroe	830	462
New York	5,709	5,395
Onandaga	373	1,135
Orange	187	77
Renselaer	440	229
Richmond	125	153
Schenectady	240	247
Westchester	544	446

Schenectady's Record.

Our vote, previously reported, showed 240, with some districts outstanding. The papers here give De Leon 279. The chances are that the official canvass will give us some more yet. Hanford is reported as having received 138 instead of 149.

Complete From Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 6.—I got to-day in County Clerk's office the votes cast for S. L. P. and S. D. P. in the twenty-one districts of Buffalo which we did not hear from on Tuesday night. Accordingly the complete Buffalo vote for De Leon is 960, for Hanford 432. Compare now the bluff in the telegram from Buffalo in Thursday's N. Y. Volkszeitung where it says: "Our increase is so great that Hanford's vote will surely exceed 1000 votes" (!) Our Kangaroo Shafer with his magic multiplication table seems to be hard at work again!

The towns in Erie county will probably add about 100 to De Leon's vote in Buffalo.

The free speech trial was to-day postponed to Wednesday, November 12.

Reinstein.

How S. L. P. is "Wiped Out" in Rochester.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The Kangs said the S. L. P. would be wiped out in this county. Our election returns answer is: In 1900, 462; in 1902, 830 for De Leon in this Monroe county. That is almost double. Of this vote Rochester gave 742, and the towns 88. The Kangs' vote is 1712.

Corning Doubles S. L. P. Vote.

Corning, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Socialist Labor Party, 40, last year 20; Social Democratic, 103.

The Vote From Middletown and Port Jarvis.

Middletown, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The returns show the following vote in Middletown: De Leon, 20; Hanford, 24.

Port Jervis, N. Y., gives De Leon 103; Hanford 69.

Oneonta's Vote.

Oneonta, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Our vote is as follows:

For De Leon: First Dist., 3; Second Dist., 2; Third Dist., 2; Fourth Dist., 1; Sixth Dist., 1; total, 9. For Hanford: Fifth Dist., 1; total, 1.

Mourning in Kangs' Camp.

Peekskill, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The S. L. P. vote in the town of Cortlandt of which Peekskill is a part, is as follows: Daniel De Leon 68, Norman Burnham 74, Boris Reinstein 82, Peter Jacobsen 72, Charles Ruby 58, J. E. Wallace 72, J. McCrady 73, Anton Metler 72. The vote for Corregan in 1900 was 33 in the town of Cortlandt.

The Kangs are greatly disappointed. Their "victory" of last spring when they received 292 votes in the village of Peekskill has fizzled out. With "h'organized" labor with them; with the credit of having "h'organized" the factory girls; with all the support the Daily Republican has given them, Hanford gets 118 votes. There is mourning in the camp of the Kangs. They calculated on a good deal more. Three cheers for the S. L. P. Down with the Kangs, big or little.

The Vote in Norwalk Shows Increase.

Norwalk, Conn., Nov. 7.—Our vote has increased from 27 last year to 33 this,

North Abington, Mass., Nov. 7.—The vote for Berry in thirteen towns and eighteen cities for 1901 and 1902 is given herewith. The 1902 vote is culled from the capitalist press and so is liable to error; that of 1901 is official:

Cities.	1902	1901
Boston	1,118	1,353
Waltham	38	46
Lynn	258	226
Beverley	28	40
Woburn	100	80
Melrose	5	13
Salem	160	245
Malden	73	90
Newton	19	41
Chelsea	64	85
Everett	95	77
Quincy	48	93
Medford	45	66
Somerville	79	77
Haverhill	57	159
Gloucester	56	89
Cambridge	147	243
Towns.	1902	1901
Rockland	20	64
Abington	23	29
Stoughton	10	12
Avon	7	7
Randolph	15	24
Holbrook	11	9
Easton	5	5
Plymouth	52	17
Middleboro	3	13
Boylston	1	—
Gardner	76	66
Hardwick	2	2
Bolton	1	—
Vote in 1901		3,315
Vote in 1902		2,692
Loss		623
Total vote in 1901		8,898
Less approximate loss		1.300

The estimated total vote for State is about 7,600. I think that when the towns and cities not heard from are in, the vote will be slightly over that estimate.

We will have about two per cent. of the total vote for all candidates.

Connecticut's Vote.

Hatford, Conn., Nov. 7.—Our State vote is:

	S. L. P.	S. P.
Hartford	107	326
East Hartford	6	
New Haven	267	?
Bridgeport	117	137
Waterbury	102	259
Torrington	35	6
Plainfield	32	
New London	21	

This is all that can be learned to-date.

The Vote in Stamford.

Stamford, Conn. ,Nov. 6.—The S. L. P. polled 42 votes here for governor. The Kangaroo "Socialist" party got 7 votes.

Kangs Used Republican Pasters.

New Britain, Conn., Nov 6.—S. L. P. vote in New Britain is 79. Town elections in October had same result. Kangs entered field for first time and received 23 votes. They used Republican pasters on their ballots. Republicans furnished them team and ballot peddlers.

Milford's Record.

Milford, Conn., Nov. 6.—The S. L. P. candidate for governor received 10 straight votes. Kangaroos console themselves with 2.

Marlboro Stands by Berry.

Marlboro, Mass., Nov. 7.—The vote by wards in this city is as follows:

Governor.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	T.
M. T. Berry, S.L.	7	16	15	21	8	6	6	79
J C. Chase, S.D.	22	34	40	25	29	24	15	189
Lieut. Gov.								
J. Q. Adams, S.D	27	39	47	32	33	34	22	234
T. F. Brennan, S.	7	22	20	21	11	6	9	96
Secretary.								
E. Buckland, S.D.	21	32	45	28	27	27	19	196
J. O'Fihelly, S.	9	20	14	40	6	3	10	102
Treasurer.								
F. A. Nagler, S.	8	24	18	20	5	6	7	88
P. Taylor, S.D.	17	36	—	23	25	27	17	145
Auditor.								
S. Packard, S.D.	17	36	38	25	27	30	23	196
C. Stoeber, S.	7	23	18	23	5	5	4	85
Attorney General.								
C. Fenner, S.D.	16	33	41	26	21	26	18	181
J. A. Henley, S.	8	20	14	21	2	4	9	78

Springfield Increases Vote.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 6.—This city gave Berry, S. L. P. for governor, 175 votes. Last year it was 153.

Lawrence, Mass.

Lawrence, Mass., Nov. 6.—The vote here is:

For Governor—Berry, 191; Congressman—Youngjohns, 138; Senator—Howard, 149; Representative Sixth Essex District—Holt, 81; Kenny, 83; Representative Seventh Essex District—Lawson, 183; Worster, 104; Fulton, 118.

Holyoke Ready For Municipal Campaign.

Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 5.—The S. L. P. has been killed once more, but strange to say there is quite a goodly number left who are ready for the fray of the next battle. The vote is as follows:

For Governor, 193, or 4 per cent.; last year it was 248; fr Lieut.-Gvernor, 235; Representatives, 238, 168.

Chase polled 273, last year it was 201. Section meets Sunday to take action on the municipal elections which are held in December.

Canton Vote Shows S. L. P. Still Alive and Kicking.

Canton, Ohio, Nov. 7.—Official count gives the following result in Stark county, inclusive Canton:

Adams (S. L. P.), 1902, 124; 1901, 101. Hayes (S. P.), 1902, 265; 1901, 115.

InCanton—S. L. P., 1902, 82; 1901, 61. S. P., 1902, 90; 1901, 58.

"Mamie!" we are still kicking!

Fine Showing of Somerdale, O.

Somerdale, O., Nov. 6.—The vote here is 18, last year it was 17, in 1900 4. This is the vote for Secretary of State: Loylin, Rep., 41; Bigelow, Dem., 33; Adams, S. L. P., 18; Hayes, Kang, 4.

S. L. P. Holds Its Own in East St. Louis.

East St. Louis, Ill., Nov. 5.—The S. L. P. vote in East St. Louis is about the same as in 1900.

Besides the Democrats and Republicans there were four parties in the field, polling as follows:

S. L. P., 47; Prohibition, 25; "Socialist," 22; Peoples, 4.

Quincy Reports.

Quincy, Ill., Nov. 10.—The S. L. P. polled 37 straight votes in Adams county this year. All but two or three were cast in this city. In 1900 20 votes were cast, 7 of which were cast in Quincy. A light vote was polled, about 70 per cent. of the vote of 1900. The S. L. P. had a county ticket in the field, and reeived all the way from 108 to 252 votes in this ounty.

F. G. Hoffman.
610 Washington street.

The Vote in Milford, Mass.

Milford, Mass., Nov. 7.—The vote for Berry here is 47, last year's vote was 60. Last year the "Socialist" party's was 80, this year it is 114.

Chicago Polls Big S. L. P. Vote.

Chicago, Il., Nov. 5.—With three wards missing out of thirty-five the vote for Sheriff in Chicago is given in the Chicago American as follows:

Sale, Socialist Labor Party, 5072.
Larsen, "Socialist" party, 9637.
No others are announced as yet.

Will send official returns as soon as they can be obtained.

Increase in Newark.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 7.—The S. L. P. vote in this city is as follows by wards: First Ward, 20, an increase of 9; Second Ward, 17, an increase of 4; Third Ward, 49, a loss of 7; Fourth Ward, 16, no change; Fifth Ward, 33, an increase of 5; Sixth Ward, 58, an increase of 29; Seventh Ward, 12, a loss of 10; Eighth Ward, 19, a gain of 7; Ninth Ward, 13, a gain of 8; Tenth Ward, 42, a gain of 18; Eleventh Ward, 30, a gain of 15; Twelfth Ward, 79, a gain of 45; Thirteenth Ward, 113, a gain of 51; Fourteenth Ward, 77, a loss of 4; Fifteenth Ward, 33, a gain of 14. Altogether 611 as against 401 last year, a gain of 210.

Frizelle.

Two Harbors Gains.

Two Harbors, Minn., Nov. 7.—The S. L. P. candidate for Governor, Thomas Van Lear, polls here 43 votes; Kriz two years ago 21. Before election the Bogus Socialist party claimed for its candidate for governor, Nash, 75 votes; it gets 22, and stays away behind us. V. C. Koneczny, S. L. P. candidate for Congress in Eighth Minnesota District, polls 96 votes; Johnson two years ago, 29.

Erie (Pa.) S. L. P. Vote Goes Up, While Kangs Vote Comes Down.

Erie, Pa., Nov. 7.—The following is the highest vote polled for the candidates named on S. L. P. and S. P. tickets:

City Election, February, 1902—Gingenbach (S. L. P.), for Mayor, 164; Warde (Kangaroo), for Mayor, 3,200.

November 4, 1902—Purcell (S. L. P.), for County Commissioner, in city, 179; Warde (Kangaroo), for Assembly, city district, 1,825 votes.

Observe the slump and print a black margin around it: 3,200 — 1,825 = 1,375 slumps, with tails down, which produces a sort of an all gone, not-"coming-our-way," "bored from within" feeling. A new Moses might revive the animal, but it looks like a hopeless case.

Rhode Island Results.

To give our readers an idea of the sort of trash and downright misinformation dealt to its readers by the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," the following "despatch," in its issue of the 10th instance, serves well:

"Thornton, R. I., Nov. 8.—The members of the S. L. P. of Rhode Island, who, by reason of the De Leon-Kuhn misconduct, have pulled away from the so-called Professor, have polled here for their candidate for Governor 1091 votes, and for their mayoralty candidate 834 votes. The De Leonites themselves were not able to set up candidates."

Fact is that whatever vote was polled in Rhode Island was polled by the S. L. P., and the insinuated secession is a pure Kangaroo fabrication.

Holland (Mich.) Increases.

Holland, Mich., Nov. 8.—The S. L. P. vote here is 40. Nearly all straight. Last year the vote was 20, and last spring 4.

Roanoke Lining Up.

The Socialist Labor Party cast 65 votes for MacTier for Congress.

Edward Smith, Organizer.

Part of Indiana's Vote.

Marion, Ind., Nov. 6.—Complete returns from Grant county give the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Secretary of State 115 votes.

Portland, Ind., Nov. 6.—For Secretary of State in Jay county, Myer (Kang), 11; Dryer, Socialist Labor Party, 4.

DELINQUENTS, TAKE NOTICE!

Last week we gave warning that the names of subscribers who are in arrears would be stricken from the list, unless they signified their desire to continue as readers. All delinquents are hereby notified, that unless we hear from them the paper will stop with this issue.

If you desire to continue with us we would suggest that you send in your renewal promptly. This will prevent interruption in the mailing of your paper and will facilitate the work at this office.

Look at the date on your address slip. The figures denote the time your subscription expires. Thus 10-8-02 signifies that subscription expired October 8 this year.

S. L. P. CHEATED

Capitalist County Clerk Aids Socialist Party by Sharp Practices.

Collinsville, Ill., November 5.—The election is over and this morning, the black faced miners who yesterday rode in Kern and Rodenberge's carriages, from the mines to the polls and there deposited a ballot fastening tighter the chains that bind them to wage-slavery for a few years more, were seen plodding along in the rain and mud. They were going back to the slave-pen, a sort of a private penitentiary hewed out in the bowels of the earth, with rooms (cells) partitioned off into which they must go, after getting their number (yes, they are all numbered). There they attack nature's bed of coal and produce five tons of coal. One of these they get themselves. The other four they turn over to their masters, to be divided between the capitalist class, some of which goes to those same politicians, who, with their carriages, their beer and money robbed from the workers, bamboozled them into voting for capitalism once more.

But not all the miners were thus bamboozled. Quite a few registered protests. A few conspicuous characters could be seen moving about in the midst of the voting cattle as they loitered on the streets and about the polling places. Conspicuous—yes, all eyes were upon them. They were but few in number and wore red buttons on the lappels of their coats.

There were signs of uneasiness at times on the part of the bamboozlers. They were evidently not sure the goods were going to be delivered, but it was a needless fear, for like the good obedient slaves they are, they bowed their heads the yoke was slipped over and the key driven in, and bona fide capitalism was victorious, a decided Republican victory having been gained all along the line.

A thing happened that prevented a clear S. L. P. vote.

clear S. L. P. vote. When the specimen ballots were posted it was noticed that our candidate for Representative in Congress was on the Socialist Ticket. A demand was immediately made to rectify the mistake, but the regular ballots were all ready printed, so the County Clerk, as the law partially provides, employed a force of ten men and put stickers on all the ballots, costing the County an extra $20; but they did not stick more than one half on, and many came off. As a consequence, the voters were confused and it will never be learned just how many votes the S. L. P. received in this county. The yellow streaked Socialist party with its characteristic dishonesty, never opened its head, but silently permitted our candidate's name to remain on their ticket.

Pure and simpledom took quite an active part through the U. M. W. of A. fakirs, in this district, just prior to, and on election day, the details of which will be given in the near future, but they were beaten in their game.

With all these things, as well as capitalism proper against us, we will hold our own. It is plain to us we need a stronger organization, not allowing our eyes to rest upon the vote, but on the organization. Continue to build up the organization on purely revolutionary lines, comrades. Never mind the votes. They will come in time, if needed, if not, they won't be needed. The organization will do the work.

On with the fight comrades! Attention! Organization! Education!

DISTRESS IN ITALY.

London, Nov. 11.—The Rome correspondent of the Times says that Baron Sonning, leader of the Constitutional Opposition in the Italian Parliament, in a lecture at Naples on the miserable condition of Southern Italy, proposed drastic and radical remedies. The Baron said that more than 100,000 peasants had left Naples this year. He told of the ravages caused by deforestation and of the excessive taxation and usury suffered by the peasants and of the losses caused by phylloxera. He said that he was opposed to public relief works, and urged the need of supporting such of the peasantry as have not yet been driven abroad by the misery. He proposed a reduction of the land tax and of the interest on land mortgages, and the reintroduction of perpetual leaseholds of small holdings at low rents in order to break up the huge uncultivated estates, and a reform of agricultural labor contracts in favor of the peasants.

IN SAN FRANCISCO

ELECTION THERE TURNS OUT BADLY FOR "SOCIALIST" PARTY.

Despite Their Fusion With the Corrupt "Union Labor" Party They Poll a Very Small Vote — Where Labor Stood at the Polls.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 6.—Election day in this city was unusually quiet. The campaign began with great enthusiasm for the "cause of labor," but, as the 4th of November drew near, a slight change of attitude was perceptible in the political circles. The press and the big politicians became somewhat more conservative. Even the Examiner changed front a little and labor itself seemed to waver. However, the interests of all candidates, great and small, in the workingman's vote, did not flag for an instant.

The oft repeated cry of the daily press: "All eyes are straining to see where labor stands," became literally true. And "labor" seemed to be kept "standing" most of the time; for when the employes of the Union or Risdon Iron Works, or indeed of any place where large numbers of men are exploited, came out of their yards at noon, they were met by Pardee, Lane or some lesser light, and regaled with oratory instead of dinner. On returning after their short intermission, they were fraternally greeted by Wynn or Livernash who, although "perfectly sure of the workingman's vote," seemed to find it necessary to keep a kindly eye upon him. Butchertown also, which is usually considered rather an unsavory part of the city, became quite a fashionable resort.

As the campaign progressed nobody seemed to doubt Pardee's ultimate triumph, but at the very end the sudden increase in the number of Lane buttons worn "South of Market street," caused alarm in Republican breasts and gave rise to the improbable rumor that the State was going Democratic.

In the campaign the true nature of the so-called "Socialist" party has, at last, been clearly defined. There is now no doubt that it is regarded, and, in the majority, regards itself as merely the public ownership wing of the Union Labor party. It having placed a State ticket in the field which the U. L. P. left vacant, and refrained from making nominations in San Francisco where that party had placed its ticket, proved this conclusively; as also did the attitude of its leaders and the speeches of its candidates. It farmers' plank and the general middle class tendency of its platform seemed likely to draw a pretty large farmers' vote; and this, with the expectation of U. L. P. support in the State (supposed to be given in return for "Socialist" support in the city) raised the hopes of these erratic "Socialists" to a very high pitch. Twenty-five or thirty thousand votes were their estimate of the result of their manipulations. The fact that their friends, the corrupt State officials, had refused to file the nomination petition of the Socialist Labor Party, increased their hopes.

But the attitude of the Union Labor party toward its new "wing" was never very favorable, and the hard feeling was greatly intensified by the unexpected behavior of William Costley, an old S. L. P. man who lost his head in '99 and whom the "Socialist" party had nominated in the Fourth Congressional District before their supposed alliance with the U. L. P. had been effected. Costley refused to be pulled down and insisted upon running against Livernash, the U. L. P. and Democratic candidate; and as the Fourth district was very hotly contested his conduct came near causing Livernash's defeat. But Costley's act of rebellion against the majority of his party is not likely to meet with anything like punishment, for the S. P. has nothing that can be called an organization and so possesses no power over its members.

As near as can be now determined, the vote of the "Socialist" party has fallen very far indeed below what was so confidently expected. The head of their ticket polled only 1877 votes in San Francisco, and the returns from the rest of the State do not seem very encouraging. But, whatever their vote may be, it is at the price of the principle and integrity of their party. Well, it is said that "every man has his price" and presumably every man has a right to value himself at his own estimation.

As to the election, the result is what might have been expected. Pardee is elected governor and Lane is supposed to be about to contest his claim. Livernash and Wynn, U. L. P. and Democratic candidates for the Fourth and Fifth, and Bell, Democratic candidate for the Second Congressional District, have won. The Examiner records this as a "triumph over greed." Maybe so. For the rest, the State of California has gone Republican.

SELF-CONVICTED.

Socialist Labor Party Convention Upheld by Pure and Simple Evidence.

When the Socialist Labor Party criticises the pure and simple form of trades unionism as powerless to resist the downward tendencies of capitalism and argues in favor of the Socialist form of unionism instead, it is accused of trying to destroy an organization which is alleged to promote the interests of the entire working class, in that is secures for that working class an ever increasing share of labor's products under the present system of capitalism.

Let us see if it can be justly maintained that the pure and simple union is powerless to resist the downward tendencies of capitalism and let us also see if pure and simpledom does secure an ever increasing share of labor's products under capitalism.

J. H. Catherine, writing on "Wages and Prosperity," in the Machinists' Monthly Journal, for November, arrives at the conclusion that the "wage and salary earner not only has not received any share of the great prosperity, but in 1901 he actually received smaller wages than in 1890."

Catherine gives the following census figures in support of his view:

"In manufacturing industries the number of people earning wages as salaries in 1890 was 4,712,622, who received $2,283,216,529—an average of $484.49 each. In 1901 the number of employees was 5,719,137, who received $2,735,430,848—an average of $479.28 each.

"In 1890 the value of manufactured products was $5,369,579,191, of which the wages and salary earners received 42½ per cent. In 1901 the value of products was $13,039,279,566, of which the wages and salary earners received 21 per cent. Thus these employees received in 1901 one per cent less in actual amount than in 1890, and of the value of products 50 per cent. less in 1901 than in 1890, while the manufacturer, to pay for raw material, all business expenses (excepting labor and salaries) and profit, received of the value of his products in 1890 57½ per cent. and in 1901 79 per cent. To put it another way, while the manufacturer (or capitalist) received 37 per cent. more in 1901 than in 1890, the employees received 50 per cent. less.

"Now, turning to the iron and steel industry, the output in 1890 amounted to $478,667,519, of which there was paid as wages and salaries $95,756,192, or almost exactly 20 per cent. In 1901 the output was $835,759,034, of which there was paid as wages and salaries $134,739,004, or 16½ per cent., while capital's share was in 1890 80 per cent., in 1901 83⅞ per cent., an increase to capital of 6 per cent. against a decrease to labor of nearly 20 per cent."

Here, then, we have the S. L. P. position verified by a pure and simple unionist.

NEW ORLEANS "VICTORY."

After Getting Their Demands They Will Have to Work Fourteen Hours.

But a few weeks after what was called a victory for the trolleymen of New Orleans, the following article appeared in The Daily Picayune of that city on November 6:

"The New Orleans Railways Company started in yesterday to work out a new set of schedules for the entire system under a fourteen-hour limit, instead of the twelve-hour law.

"It will require six or seven days to complete the tedious job, and then the proposed schedules will be posted in the barns for one week's inspection by the men.

"Simultaneous with the receipt of this important news at the carmen's headquarters was the other information that the legal advisers of the Railways Company had decided that the fourteen-hour limit would be lawful in the State, in their estimation, provided every man individually signified his desire for it by his signature. If the men wanted the fourteen-hour limit and were willing to so state with their signatures, the attorneys say the law can be waived.

"That is where the matter stood last night, and it will be given a thorough going over. The men requested the fourteen-hour limit through their Special Committee that called on President Pearson Tuesday. The men say they can get better runs and make better time by extending the day's working limit two hours, and that they would rather do it.

"As the schedules now stand, all tripper runs, both morning and evening, have to be taken out by extra men, because the same crews cannot get both morning and evening runs, owing to the fact that they would go over the twelve-hour limit in so doing. With fourteen hours leeway, some good runs can be gotten out of the tripper runs, and they will become regular. In fact, it is said the schedules can be greatly improved, both for the benefit of the men and for the convenience of the public, by having fourteen hours in which to work them.

"At any rate, the motormen and conductors have signified their willingness to try."

FAMINE IN IRELAND.

London, Nov. 11.—The Times correspondent at St. Petersburg states that the barley and oat crops in the north of the Grand Duchy in Finland have been ruined by frosts and floods. Thousands of families are suffering from starvation.

* * *

A Blanket Trust has been formed. The small bedding material dealers had better get under cover before it is too late.

COMING CELEBRATION

THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL TO BE A NOTEWORTHY EVENT.

The Staunch Supporters of Straight Working Class Policy Will Enjoy a Delightful Musical Occasion and Strengthen the Fighting Arm.

Next Thanksgiving Day should be celebrated by the members of the S. L. P. of this vicinity as it has never been celebrated before. The results of the election have been cheering, and the occasion should not be permitted to pass without a fitting demonstration.

Whilst there has been no phenomenal increase in our vote, the increases that we have made, under certain disadvantages, are of a sound, healthy nature. Our vote might indeed have been larger were it not for the deception practiced by the bogus party that with a flabby and backboneless policy seeks only to swell its vote regardless of what the future will bring forth in the shape of disaster to the cause of the working class.

Already, in California, has this bogus movement given an indication of its final collapse by fusing, practically, with the so-called Union Labor "reform" party.

What is to be expected from those who temporize and compromise with the devil? Only one result: they will go the way that has been traveled by all parties that lacked the staying powers to remain upon the arduous path of correct principles. They will disappear into the oblivion that has already swallowed up the Populist and kindred flabby political movements.

Yet the vote that this bogus "Socialist" party has attracted is largely a vote of men who are disgusted with present-day industrial conditions and who are ready to accept the remedy provided in collectivism. When this bogus movement goes to smash, which it surely will, and that at no distant date, these workingmen who are ready for the propaganda of revolutionary Socialism must not be permitted to lapse into a state of indifference because they for the time being had unwarily placed their reliance upon what must eventually prove a rope of sand.

In the face of schemes to capture votes, in face of the cajoling and flattery heaped by the bogus party upon the corrupt fakirs, in face of the idolatry at the shrine of blind leaders with twisted notions of present economic conditions, in spite of the fact that its name has misled many to believe that it stands for the final and absolute overthrow of capitalist robbery, the bogus party has failed to weaken our line, in fact, the Socialist Labor Party emerges from the dust of battle with substantial additions to its ranks, and presents a stronger front now than ever. In this State and city the results, in the face of the difficulties that were prominent in the campaign, have been particularly gratifying.

This healthy condition of affairs, from our standpoint, is to a great extent to be attributed to the influence of our Party Press. Indeed, from all parts of the country, the value and the need of our Party Press is acknowledged, and the cry comes in, "On with the Party Press."

Our plant has now an equipment that will enable us to meet the demands of the country for campaign leaflets; and we are in a position to make our influence felt in the Presidential campaign that approaches and for which the forces of capitalism are now preparing. That campaign is going to be one of intense interest to us who seek the inauguration of a just and equitable industrial system; and it behooves us now to prepare to take advantage of our opportunities by putting our press upon a solid basis that will enable it to get out and disseminate a knowledge of correct principles and tactics.

In aid of this object the proceeds realized at the Grand Fair and Bazaar to be held on Thanksgiving Day in Grand Central Palace will be devoted, and it is urged that all members of the Party exert themselves to make of this affair the success that it ought to be.

Here at this entertainment we may subserve the double purpose of holding a celebration of our recent campaign and at the same time assist in the work that will make our next campaign one of greater effect.

The Daily People Ladies' Auxiliary has charge of the bazaar and fair and call upon all comrades to contribute, as far as lies within their power, presents that will tend to help the success of the occasion. Those who contribute such presents being requested to send them to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, New York city.

Beside the bazaar and fair feature, there will be a concert by the famous Kaltenborn Orchestra that in itself will provide a treat that would repay attendance at the event.

It is to be hoped that all members of the Party will see to it that they do their part in strengthening the battery of the movement, its press; and they can do that in no more effective manner at present than by working for the success of this affair that has for its object the bracing of the press that will stand between the Socialist movement and the freaks that would ruin it. Take up the work, push the sale of tickets. Help the Party Press!

SECTION ALLEGHENY COUNTY

Address to the Members In and Out of Pennsylvania.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 20, 1902.

To the Members of the Socialist Labor Party.

Dear Comrades:—In view of recent events in Allegheny county, we deemed it necessary to issue the following statement, so that a clear understanding may be had of the reason why some of the members of Pennsylvania and Allegheny county left the S. L. P. The facts that we shall bring forward will show up pretty well the pretentions and ambitions of the individuals who caused the stampede in the Party in this State.

On August 26 a statement from the expelled State Committee was issued calling upon the Socialists of Pennsylvania to withdraw from the national organization. The heading of this statement is from Marx, "Workingmen of all countries unite," and the avowed purpose of the document is to urge the S. L. P. men in the Keystone State to abandon their standard, to cause greater confusion than ever and to break asunder the organization of the American proletariat.

We quote the following words: "We stand for the principles of the Socialist Labor Party and the emancipation of the working class." A deep-rooted principle of our Party is proletarian solidarity; on this point the agitation of the Party is based, for without solidarity our efforts will come to naught. This committee absolutely denies such a principle by their actions.

Further along we find: "Various statements have appeared from different parties, ... we have not had an opportunity to completely investigate these various statements," nevertheless they proceed to reiterate the assertions made therein. They acknowledge their lack of opportunity to investigate the statements yet are not deterred from printing them, which shows their moral make-up.

They tell us, "We have found ourselves overruled in an arbitrary and unconstitutional manner by your National Executive Committee, which has impudently ignored our jurisdiction in matters that should have lawfully come before your State Committee in regular course to be acted upon." Undoubtedly this refers to Julian Pierce in his attempt to obtain membership in Section Philadelphia, thus escaping the wrath of Section New York by placing himself under the protection of the Pennsylvania organization, he being assured that Pennsylvania was with him. Article 3, sections 1 and 2, of the constitution relating to State organizations and article 5, section 7 (a to m), defines the authority of State and national organizations. They are as follows: "When in any State there are three Sections in three different towns or cities, they shall form a State organization to be known as the State Executive Committee. It shall be the duty of such committee to conduct systematic agitation within its jurisdiction, form new Sections, and prepare the blanks required for the resignation of candidates for public offices."

Section 2, article 3, reads: "Every Section connected with such committee must be connected with the National Executive Committee."

We particularly desire to call attention to section 7 (d) of article 5, altho' we advise the comrades to closely scan article 5, in its entirety. Section 7 (d) reads: "To expel or suspend and reorganize any State Executive Committee or Section guilty of disloyalty." In all that concerns Pierce and the Pennsylvania State Executive, nothing can be hurled at the N. E. C.; it simply applied the party law to which we have shown Pierce and the Pennsylvania Committee were amenable. The constitution, not the N. E. C., is to be held responsible.

Referring to the committee on constitution of the Tenth National Convention of the S. L. P. we find it composed of the following men: Curran, Lawry, Matthews, Pierce and Lake. The delegates from Allegheny county were: W. H. Thomas, Charles Rupp, W. J. Eberle and Thomas Lawry, with alternates, Wm. Adams, W. J. Marshall and E. A. Kepting. It will be seen that the men now accusing the N. E. C. of arbitrary and unconstitutional usurpation of power, were on the committee which framed the acts giving the N. E. C. the power to do what it has done. The proceedings tell us that the committee's provisions to which we referred, were carried without a dissenting voice, which speaks volumes.

As to suspension before trial, being unconstitutional we have a word to say. There is nothing in the constitution which prohibits the N. E. C., a State Executive Committee, or a Section from suspending pending trial on charges of treason. A militant organization must be ever vigilant and such action is the only logical one for it to take. The fact that Allegheny county applauded Syracuse for summarily expelling Pellenz without a trial shows that its stand on that point must have changed.

If the National Executive Committee and Section New York were guilty of summarily expelling the members of The Daily People staff, as is alleged, why did not the Pennsylvania State Committee prefer charges against the N. E. C. and Section New York as provided by the Party constitution? We will cite two instances to show that the people in Allegheny county were guilty of the very charges flung at New York.

Two of the members of the Pennsylvania State Committee took a prominent part in the cases we adduce. First, the case of George A. Brown charged in D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A. with having slandered Schulberg and Eberle. Upon the Grievance Committee reporting, Brown offered new evidence, proving conclusively that Eberle's veracity was questionable. The evidence consisted of the minute book of defunct Branch 2 of old Section Pittsburg and Eberle's membership card. Upon motion, however, the evidence was not accepted and another motion by Illingsworth carried to suspend Brown for one year, thus summarily railroading him out of the Alliance. The fact that all the delegates voting on the case held S. L. P. membership cards of Section Allegheny county makes the stand of these people on this particular point the more ridiculous. The second instance was the case of P. C. Tesson, also charged with slandering Schulberg, a member of D. A. 15. Two remarks were made by Tesson, upon which the charges were based, one on the floor of the Alliance and one on the floor of Section Allegheny county. When the case came before the Grievance Committee, Tesson raised the following points of order, which the committee overruled: 1. No one can prefer charges on another's behalf. 2. The remark made on the floor of the section placed that part of the charge out of the D. A.'s jurisdiction. Tesson appealed from the decision of the committee, but the district sustained the committee. Eberle moved that Tesson be suspended for one year, Illingsworth speaking and voting in favor. The suspended was made the victim of gag law, he not being allowed to utter a word in his own defence. The moment he started to give Schulberg's history, Eberle objected and Illingsworth as chairman sustained the objection.

They next speak of the membership being kept in ignorance of the affairs of the party, financial and otherwise. Ye gods! what effrontery these people possess. The third week of last December, D. A. 15, S. T. and L. A. held a fair at 111 Market street, the old headquarters. No financial report has been rendered D. A. 15 up to this hour. The committee in charge of the fair was made up of the following men: Eberle, Schulberg and Messer. To the charge that the N. E. C. issued no financial statements, those issued in January and May by the N. E. C. are like boomerangs.

Now we come to the statement regarding Forker, who, it is said, was railroaded out by the "powers that be." The "powers that be" must refer to W. J. Eberle, who was directly responsible for Forker's finding it advisable to resign from the Party. The letters between Eberle and Forker, which were offered by the former against the latter as evidence, must still be fresh in the minds of the comrades.

Why is the Pennsylvania State Committee weeping so bitterly over some of the men railroaded out of the Party? But a few moons back, the very men they now uphold as martyrs were called all sorts of choice and pet names by the most conspicuous of the seceders here. They mention Dalton. He was called the "slimiest labor fakir that ever came down the pike," the very men on the expelled committee making the assertion. When he came here recently they expressed their delight at seeing him. Have they, meantime, turned fakirs also? So great was their hatred for Hickey, that the resolution of Eberle, amending the constitution of the S. T. and L. A. to the effect that a member of the S. T. and L. A. who had been expelled from the S. L. P. also stood expelled from the Alliance, was chiefly aimed at him, or at least he was held up as the horrible example, that necessitated such an amendment. Curran was repeatedly spoken of in a most disparaging manner by Schulberg, one expression being that Curran had bourgeoisie ideas and thought more of the study of law than of the proletariat. Pierce also came under the ban of the members of the committee at one time. When a member of Big Six, New York, a resolution was framed aiming at amending the constitution of the party to the effect that no permanent salaried employee of the Party shall belong to a pure and simple union, and Pierce was in this case used as a horrible example. This occurred just prior to the last Pennsylvania State convention and were the instructions of Local Alliance 189 to its delegates, Goff, sr., being a member of the resolution committee.

The editor of The People next comes under their notice, and is practically accused of deserting his post "while the affairs of the Party are so terribly jeopardized." Were the editor of The People guilty, how much more guilty, how much more criminal is the act of the Pennsylvania State Committee in running away "while the affairs of the Party are so terribly jeopardized!"

Of their assertions made without a shred of evidence, we shall quote one showing how "childish" a member of a state committee can be at times. The sentence runs "We are reliably informed that financial reports sent out by the national secretary are not reliable." A weaker statement was never made. We are not saying but that in the course of things the national secretary may be guilty, but as impartial and intelligent men we demand the proof. How have the mighty fallen! The men of whom we were once justly proud, without question, affix their names to such an infamous statement. Further along they inform us, "We enter our emphatic protest" (they are talking of the different acts of which the national officers are guilty), and immediately enter a most "emphatic protest" by running away from the alleged trouble, and urging the members in this State to follow them.

Regarding the money sent out of the State and upon the immensity of which they dilate, it may be remarked that had it been kept here the salary of a permanent man as secretary might have been paid with more regularity. In this statement they betray the fact that it was because of their looking to the main chance that they regretted that New York received so much of their money. We will show where most of the money kept here went. Little agitation was done with it. In June of last year, when the membership was not more than 400, with 27 sections, the salary of the State secretary was increased to $260 per year. When the membership was $800 the State received $100 per year. Their income from dues last year was $262.50. Such financial geniuses should apply to J. Pierpont Morgan for positions.

Of the refusal of the N. E. C. to aid them in the coal regions we can say a word. The N. E. C. may have wronged the Pennsylvania State Committee, but there was no excuse for lack of agitation. A simple and very effective plan was laid before D. A. 15 and the county organization of which the State Committee was organized. There were enough speakers to draw from to hold at least thirty meetings a month in the Pittsburg district. It was pointed out that meetings on alternate Sundays could be held in fifteen or sixteen mining camps throughout the entire summer, each place, according to the plan, having two meetings per month. The expense attached to the plan was very small; as a rule the speakers paid their own carfare on short trips. Had the plan carried there would be more clear men in Allegheny county to-day than there are in the whole State. In connection with this scheme another suggestion was made to the effect that any money to be spent for a paid organizer might be spent in sending The Weekly People to the miners in the camps where the agitation was being carried on. No one man could thus hope to reap much notoriety. As the speaker's services were gratuitous, no man could hope to gain anything. For such reason the individuals who are forever striving to make themselves conspicuous, sat upon the proposition.

In our opening sentence we said we intended to show up the pretentions and ambitions of the people who led the stampede here. So far we have merely pointed out the absurdity of the statement, now we intend to show up some of the seceders as they were known and are now known.

The ambition of a few, among whom were Schulberg, Eberle, Illingsworth, Danielson and Sachter, was to have the headquarters of the Alliance removed from New York to Pittsburg. At the time of the sixth annual convention of the S. T. & L. A., which occurred last December, the fact was made very clear, the delegates of A. D. 15 being instructed to use every means in their power to bring the headquarters here. The men mentioned spoke in favor of the instructions. Schulberg was animated with a burning desire to become a national organizer, Eberle's ambition was, and is, to be a national secretary of anything, as the salary is as a rule larger and is paid more promptly than a local secretary's. While Sachter, it is to be presumed, was consumed with the ambition to supplant Katie Pryor as assistant secretary.

Goff, Sr., formerly was editor of a paper on the southside of Pittsburg, and evidently desires to again put his eloquent and burning thoughts on paper. He reminds us very forcibly of the steamboat of Lincoln's story, which had a ten-foot whistle and a ten-inch boiler. When the whistle blew the boat stopped; when Goff starts to shout and stamp at 510 Wylie avenue, all his gray matter stops operating.

Taking up Goff, Sr., and Schulberg, let us see the opinion they have of each other. Goff said of Schulberg, that he was not fit to be a member of the party, and that he would not be at ease until Schulberg was out of Pittsburg and out of the S. L. P. The reasons Goff gave were that Schulberg was an ignoramus and could impart no intelligence to any body of men and Eberle was no better. Eberle, Goff stated, merely used Schulberg as a tool to further his ends. These sentiments were expressed on the floor at headquarters when Schulberg was under charges for defrauding the Alliance and the Party. He also styled the last named individual as a pawnbrokers' clerk, and as a soap peddler who never used the article he peddled. Goff also ridiculed the idea of either (Sachter) and soap peddlers and pawnbroker's clerks going out to organize the miners. Now let us take up Schulberg's opinion of Goff, Sr. The latter according to Schulberg is a wind-bag, of no intellect in fact, an idiot and a moral and physical coward. In proof of the assertion he pointed out the Ben Tillet meeting, where M. M. Garland, a man no bigger than Goff, punched him for a remark made by the latter, and at the time nor later did Goff resent the attack.

In winding up the careers of these gentlemen we might cite an instance giving Schulberg's opinion of himself. Last February the General Executive Board of the S. T. and L. A. refused Schulberg national organizer's credentials. Before a crowd of men, amongst whom were Zeak, Illingsworth, Danielson and Young, and in the hearing of Markley and Cleaver (all members of Section Allegheny County), he made the following outbreak, right after the board's refusal. Striking a melodramatic attitude, he shouted: "Here am I, a marshall of the Socialist forces, ready to do battle for the S. L. P. and the S. T. and L. A., and the s——s won't let me."

Two more instances occur to us that show up two more of the members of the State Committee. In the spring elections this year there were no candidates up in Rankin borough, where Illingsworth and Schulberg resided. On September 18, three days after the vote to withdraw was announced, Eberle moved to elect a "temporary" National Committee and National Secretary. (The motion was lost.) This occurred at a special County Committee meeting Thursday evening, September 18, Wm. G. Cowan, chairman.

And now, comrades, a final word and we are done. If we denude the statement of the ex-committee of its bombastic phrases and verbiage little remains. How the people in Allegheny county, how that 180 in the State voted to withdraw on the strength of the document we are at a loss to explain.

"O Judgment! thou art fled to brutish beasts, and men have lost their reason." There was no more cowardly and treacherous act in the annals of the S. L. P. than that of the Pennsylvania State Committee. For a long time charges have been flung at the national officers of the Party, and many comrades became fully imbued with the belief that something was seriously wrong. For that reason many in this State voted in favor of the Rhode Island proposition. Allegheny county especially was active in looking to the welfare of the Party; leading speakers, some on the State Committee posing as second Moseses to steer us out of the labyrinths into the promised land of peace and strength. After buoying up the members with such hopes, after leading all to look upon this State as a final sheet anchor, suddenly their puerile document appears, they turning tail and fleeing from the alleged trouble, deserting their comrades in the heat of the fight.

Comrades, let us take off our coats and get down to business. If there are traitors in the Party let us work tooth and nail to put them where they belong. Do not like whining school boys give up your red cards merely because, forsooth, it is said that one or two officers of the Party are not doing their duty.

For Section Allegheny County, S. L. P.,
P. C. Tesson, Organizer.

Committee:
Hamlet Jackson, E. R. Markley,
Burt Rugg.

P. S.—At the last meeting of the section it was decided to repudiate the ticket of the seceders and by mutual consent write the name of Hamlet Jackson of Braddock for Governor, in the blank column of the ballot. Would advise the comrades over the State to do likewise.

P. C. Tesson.

BRYAN AND DEBS.

Their Careers Contrasted by Colorado Socialist Labor Party.

Hon. Wm. J. Bryan receives $100 from Ouray and Ridgway and $100 from Telluride Democrats to uphold legalized robbery of the working class.

Eugene V. Debs received $100 at Colorado Springs, $100 at Grand Junction, $50 at Delta and $20 from Montrose middle class or small capitalists. The President Mesa county bank and Vice-president Grand Valley National band of Grand Junction are members of the Socialist party. These bankers remember Senator Patterson's historical words: "Democrats, it is our duty to go into the People's party and steer it the way we want it to go.". Mesa county bankers are in it, you bet! Mr. Debs, like Mr. Bryan, is talking for Cash. Mr. Bankers are protecting Cash.

Not one of these dare tell the working class to organize into a class-conscious organization, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by ballot by taking possession of

The State Militia,
The United States Army,
The United States Navy,
The Police in all our cities,
All Legislative Departments,
And Every Branch of the Judiciary,

with the premeditated, persistent and determined purpose to use the public powers to protect the working class economic, material and political interests at all times and at all hazards. Mr. Bryan and the Republicans talk for the wealthy Democrats and Republicans of America. Mr. Debs talks for the middle class or small capitalists, persistently refusing to organize by and through effective constitutional protection against party disloyalty.

For want of effective Socialist Labor Party constitutional protection, political parties come and go, as he People's party and the Social Democratic party have come and gone, through compromising and fusing. For over twelve years the class-conscious, uncompromising Socialist Labor Party has been blazing the way to economic freedom. The Socialist party is a compromising political party, exactly the same as the old parties.

We protest against compromising and fusing. In Minnesota and Wisconsin the S. L. P. forced the S. P. to choose another name, they chose "The Social Democratic Party." In Pennsylvania the S. L. P. forced the S. P. to choose another name; they chose "Municipal Ownership party." In Missouri the S. L. P. forced the S. P. to choose another name; they chose "Working Class party." In California the S. P. are fusing with the "Union Labor party."

The Socialist Labor Party intends to place the government unreservedly in the hands of the working class. The instruments of production and distribution, mines, factories, farms, transportation lines, etc., in the hands of the government, placing the working class in absolute control of all the instruments of industry. Working men and ladies, if you believe in that principle, vote for the only class-conscious political party which stands uncompromisingly for it.

Write Socialist Labor on your ballot.

Montrose County Campaign Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.

TRADE UNIONISTS WARNED.

Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 8.—The following appeared in a local paper. These men voted for the old parties which upholds this condition of affairs, so they have no kick coming:

International Silver Company Will Hold Members Responsible for All Damages.

Editor "Farmer":

The following is a copy of a circular which was handed to the men who are out on strike at the Holmes & Edwards Silver Co., and we wish you would publish the same in your paper.

Respectfully,
Chas. Heck,
Sec. Central Labor Union.

Warning.

To the members of all Labor Unions:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will hold each and all the members of all Labor unions, individually and collectively, responsible for all damages which we may sustain in our prosperity or business by reason of the unlawful acts of such Labor unions or any of the officers or agents thereof.

Dated at Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 6, 1902.

International Silver Co.

The foregoing notice is issued in order that all members of unions may be informed as to their individual liability for the unlawful acts of the unions or officers or agents of the unions, whether said acts meet with the approval or disapproval of the individual members of the unions.

CONNOLLY OUT WEST

HOLDS ROUSING MEETINGS IN ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

Working Class of the Twin Cities Show Intelligent Appreciation of Irish Agitators' Address—Reception Given in His Honor by Socialist Labor Party Well Attended.

Special to The Daily People.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 7.—Last Sunday night a large and enthusiastic audience assembled in Century Hall to listen to Comrade James Connolly of Ireland, and our candidate for governor, Thomas Van Lear. At 8 o'clock, when Comrade Henry Edwards opened the programme with a selection on the piano, every seat on the lower floor was taken, and the gallery was well filled. The hall has a seating capacity of about 800.

With a few appropriate remarks the organizer of Section Minneapolis, J. W. Johnson, called the meeting to order and introduced as the chairman for the occasion Comrade W. B. Hammond, the S. L. P. candidate for mayor of this city, who, in a concise but clear manner, showed the aims and objects of the Socialist Labor Party and why it unceasingly carries on an agitation.

Comrade Hammond then introduced Comrade Van Lear, who was received with a round of applause, as Hammond had also been. The applause showed that workingmen's candidates are gaining far more actual popularity and can create more real enthusiasm than wagonloads of cheap politicians who ride into office on picture cards, beer barrels and cheap cigars.

For over an hour Comrade Van Lear spoke. His popular, yet thoroughly sound manner of presenting Socialism gained round upon round of enthusiastic applause. He opened his speech by saying that, while he had been sitting on the stage, looking at the large audience and also his four fellow workers on the stage the thought came to him that there was something original in that gathering which distinguished it from similar ones. It was the working people of the city that were represented, and not in their usual roll of supers and scene-shifters, but as the star actors and intelligent dissenters. He said that it was the S. L. P., and it alone, that had brought the working class to the dignity of this position. He then went into his subject and scourged the capitalist class and its tools, the Republican and Democratic parties, and demonstrated that it is only through intelligent class-conscious action and through the Socialist Labor Party that the working class can secure emancipation.

The chairman then introduced Comrade Connolly, who created enthusiasm by his masterly exposition of international Socialism. Most comrades and readers of The People have now heard Comrade Connolly, so it would be of little avail to attempt to give a synopsis of his speech. Indeed he must be heard to be appreciated. In print his wit suffers; but spoken in his genuinely Irish proletarian style it creates both mirth and thought.

One thing that struck the Socialist observer at the meeting, was the time and manner of the applause. Enthusiasm is far from being a means for a proper judgment of a clear understanding of Socialist doctrines, but in this instance it was a splendid criterion. I have heard an audience clap and howl when Lucas, the notorious Kangaroo, in his roaring fashion, has scourged God and Mammon. I have heard them storm at Lockwood's silly cartoons and his capitalist newspaper way of belittling the plutocrats and trust owners. I have heard them break out furiously when Chase compared the capitalists to monkeys, etc., but at this meeting it was not the scourging of the enemy that aroused the most enthusiasm. True, the audience time and again showed their appreciation of the fact that the capitalist class is a degenerate, parasitic, robber class; but it was when the speakers pointed out the Socialist Labor Party organization, and how the workers, like intelligent beings, must unite in its folds to free themselves from wage slavery, it was at such points in both Van Lear's and Connolly's speeches that the sturdy round of applause would demonstrate the appreciation by the workers of their position in society, their dignity as a class and their understanding of the important mission our class has to fulfill in the world's history.

Between the speeches Comrades Edwards rendered several beautiful selections on the piano, and at the close he played the rousing strains of the Marseillaise. Press Committee.

Special to The Daily People.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 6.—On the evening of the 3d instant the local Section fired their last shots in the campaign. A large and enthusiastic audience gathered in Federation Hall to listen to James Connolly, the Irish champion of the working class. The meeting was opened by Comrade Emil Constant, who acted as chairman. In a short speech, Comrade Constant acquainted the audience with the purpose of the meeting and the aim and object of the S. L. P. and the clean, uncompromising fight of the S. L. P. against all parties of the capitalist class, no matter what raiment such parties may adopt to cover up their rascality.

The members of the aggregation known as "Social," "Socialist," "Social Democratic" party, who had strayed in to improve the opportunity of hearing a Socialist speech, squirmed uneasily in their seats as their variegated record was exposed.

Thomas Van Lear, the S. L. P. candidate for Governor, then made a short, forceful address, in which he stated the reasons why the working class should vote the S. L. P. ticket. His remarks were well received and frequently interrupted by applause.

Comrade Connolly was then introduced and made an eloquent speech. It was an eye-opener to many who had come there expecting to hear the usual rantings about "the green flag waving on the sun-bathed hills" and Irish middle class home rule rot. Comrade Connolly made it perfectly clear that the interest of the working class the world over is the same, that it matters little whether the tyrant is a foreigner or one of the home breed. His exposure of the champions, so-called, of the Irish people was a revelation to many who had been duped into parting with their dollars in support of a movement which never could lead to the emancipation of the enslaved Irish worker. Connolly's exposure of Mr. Redmond, Mr. White, and others, as oppressors of the workers in Ireland, while professing to champion the cause of freedom, was a treat to all who knew something about the real motive of the abovenamed gentry and the class they represent, and it opened the eyes of the innocents who had been carried away by the rantings about patriotism and the flag. Connolly's statement that if any workingman had a desire to help their comrades in Ireland to freedom the most effectual blow they could strike was at the ballot box by casting their vote for the S. L. P., was received by a perfect thunder of applause.

Connolly also clearly showed that differences of religious views or nationality had no place in working class politics; that the capitalist class, be they what nationality they may, and regardless of creed or faith, are all harmoniously united in the economic field to do battle against the working class and to exploit the worker in any country, regardless of religion or absence of religion. He used as illustrations Italy, France and Germany, naming these three countries "the Unholy Trinity."

Several subscriptions to The Workers' Republic were taken.

Tuesday evening a reception was given in honor of our Irish comrade. A large number of S. L. P. members were preset both from St. Paul ad Minneapolis.

Comrade Connolly left yesterday for Salt Lake City. A. W.

Bookbinders' Strike.

Special to The Daily People.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 6.—The bookbinders employed at the West Publishing Company went out on strike at noon to-day. The strikers give as a grievance the refusal of the company to discharge the foreman of the bindery, claiming that he is not a practical bookbinder. There is no doubt as to his ability as a practical slave driver, and the company refuses to listen to the demand of the men.

According to the statement of the manager of above company, there will be no more books bound in St. Paul. The company will have its work done elsewhere and make shipments from such places. Will send particulars later.

Andrew Carnegie's fortune is said to increase at the rate of 50 cents a second, $30 a minute, $1800 an hour, $43,200 a day, $302,400 a week, and $1,296,000 a month. What does he do to reap these enormous sums? Absolutely nothing, except to parade his personality and gratify his vanity by a philanthropy that is based on wage-robbery.

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The Socialist Republic

Why the S. L. P. Declines to Give a Prospectus of It.

The apostles of capitalism declare the Socialist Commonwealth cannot be considered practicable, and cannot be the object of the endeavors of intelligent people until the plan is presented to the world in a perfected form, and has been tested and found feasible.

This objection sounds very plausible; so plausible indeed that even among Socialists themselves many are of the opinion that the exposition of such a plan is a necessity. Indeed, such a course was a pre-requisite to all further agitation so long as the laws that underlie the evolution of society were unknown, and so long as the belief prevailed that social institutions are reared as obedient to private whims as houses. The belief that such is the case is even now so general that one often hears the expression "social edifice" used, not as a figure of speech, but as a concrete idea.

Sociology, social evolution, is a modern science. Formerly, the economic development proceeded so slowly that it was barely noticeable. In certain epochs of development mankind often remained centuries, and even thousands of years, at one and the same stage. There are neighborhoods in Russia where the agricultural implements still in use are hard to distinguish from those that we meet at the very threshold of history. Hence it happened that the system of production in vogue at a certain time seemed an unalterable arrangement to the people of that age; their fathers and grandfathers had produced under that system, and the conclusion was that their children and grandchildren would do likewise.

History is, to-day, essentially nothing but a more or less faithful chronicle of events recorded by such spectators; hence, history remains essentially superficial, and although he who takes a bird's-eye view of the thousands of years of antiquity can perceive clearly a social evolution, yet the average historian takes no notice of it.

The philosophers who first endeavored to investigate the causes of social development thought they found them in the ideas of men. To a certain degree they recognized that these ideas sprang from material wants; but the fact still remained a secret to them that these wants changed from age to age, and that these changes were the result of changes in the economic conditions, i. e., in the system of production. They started with the belief that the wants of man—"human nature"—were unchangeable. Hence they could see but one "true," "natural," "just" social system, because only one could correspond with the "true nature of man." All other social forms were pronounced by them the result of mental aberrations, which could have been possible only because mankind did not realize sooner what they wanted, because their judgment was befogged, either, as some imagined, on account of the natural stupidity of man, or, as others maintained, on account of the wulful machinations of priests and kings. Looked upon from such a standpoint, the development of society was the result of a development of thought. The more clever men are, the quicker they are to discover the social forms that suit human nature, the juster also and the better did society become.

This is the theory of our so-called liberal thinkers. Wherever their influence is felt this view prevails.

The adversaries of Socialism have not yet got beyond the point of looking upon society from the standpoint occupied by social science a hundred years ago. The only Socialists they know and can understand are, accordingly, those early and Utopian Socialists who started from the same premises as they themselves. The adversaries of Socialism look upon the Socialist Commonwealth just as they would upon a capitalist enterprise, say, a stock corporation, which is to be "started," and they refuse to take stock before it is shown to their satisfaction that the concern is practicable and will yield large dividends. Such a conception might have had its justification one hundred years ago; to-day, the Socialist Commonwealth no longer needs the "endorsement" of these gentlemen in order to be realized.

The capitalist social system has run its course; its dissolution is now only a question of time; the irresistible economic development leads with the certainty of doom to the shipwreck of the capitalist system of production. No longer is the building of a new social order in the place of the existing one simply desirable, it has become inevitable.

Ever larger and more powerful grows to-day the mass of the propertiless workers for whom the existing system is unbearable, who have nothing to lose with its downfall, but everything to gain, and who are bound—unless they be willing to go down with the society of which they have become the most important part—to call into being a social order that shall correspond to their interests.

These are not phantasies; they are facts that Socialists have demonstrated with the actual occurrences that are daily taking place. These occurrences are more eloquent and convincing than the most captivating and carefully prepared pictures of the oncoming social order could be. The best that such pictures can do is to show that the Socialist Commonwealth is not impossible; but these pictures are bound to be defective; they can never cover all the details of social life; they will always leave some loophole through which the adversary will insinuate some objection. That, however, which is shown to be inevitable is thereby not only shown to be possible but also the only thing possible. If, indeed, the Socialist Commonwealth were an impossibility, then mankind would be cut off from all further and possible economic development. In that case modern society would fall to pieces the same as did the Roman Empire nearly two thousand years ago, and finally relapse into barbarism.

As things stand to-day, capitalist civilization cannot continne; we must either move onward to Socialism or fall back into barbarism.

In view of this situation, it is wholly unnecessary to endeavor to move the enemies of Socialism by some captivating picture with the view of obtaining their endorsement. He to whom the striking, tangible occurrences of the modern system of production do not announce loudly enough the necessity for the Socialist Commonwealth will be still deafer to the praises that may be sung of a social system that is not yet in existence, and which he can neither apprehend nor comprehend.

Moreover, the construction of a plan upon which the future social order shall be built has become, in our days, not only purposeless, but wholly irreconcilable with the modern standpoint of science. In the course of the last century, not only did a great revolution take place in the conomic world, but likewise in the heads of men. The comprehension of the causes of the social development has become quite general. Already in the forties Marx and Engels showed—and from that time on every step in social science has proved it—that, in the last analysis, the history of mankind is determined, not by the ideas of man, but by the economic development which progresses irresistibly, obedient to certain underlying laws, and not according to the wishes or the whims of the people. This economic development is in steady motion; it brings about new forms of production, which require new forms of society; it starts new wants among men which compel them to reflect over their social conditions and to devise means whereby to adjust society to the new system under which production is carried on. Because, be it always remembered, this process of adjustment does not go on of itself; it needs the aid of the human brain. Without thought, without ideas, there is no progress. But these ideas, which thought generates, are only the assistants of social development; the first impluse does not proceed from them, as was formerly believed and as many still think; the first impulse comes from the economic conditions.

A new social form does not come into existence through the conception of a plan by certain specially gifted heads who convince people by degrees of its utility, and who, when they have acquired the requisite power, undertake at their ease the construction of the social edifice according to this plan.

All social forms have hitherto been the result of long and fluctuating struggles between the exploited and the exploiting classes, between the sinking and reactionary classes, on the one hand, and the progressive and revolutionary ones, on the other. In the course of these struggles one set of these several classes is found merged in all manner of combinations to battle with the other set of classes that opposes them. The camp of the exploited at times contains both revolutionary and reactionary elements; the camp of the revolutionists contains at times both exploiters and exploited. Within one and the same class itself different factions are frequently formed according to the intellect, the temperament, and the station of both individuals, and whole sections. And, finally, the power wielded by any single class has never been permanent; it has risen or fallen according as its understanding of the surrounding conditions, the compactness and the size of its organizations, and its importance in the mechanism of production increased or diminished.

In the course of the fluctuating struggles between these classes the older social forms, which had become untenable, crumbled down and were pushed aside by new ones. The new social order that took the place of the old one was not always immediately the best possible. In order to have been so, the revolutionary classes at each such epoch would have had to be in possession of the sole political power and of the most perfect understanding of their social condition. As long as this was not the case, mistakes were unavoidable; not infrequently a new social order proved itself partially, if not wholly, just as untenable as the one it had overthrown. Nevertheless, the stronger the pressure of the economic development made itself felt the clearer also became the social institutions which it required, and proportionally greater became the power of the revolutionary classes to carry out what was necessary. In such cases the institutions of the revolutionary classes that may have conflicted with the economic development then existing, soon dropped off, while, on the contrary, those other institutions which were in keeping with the economic conditions soon struck root and could no longer be upset by the surviving upholders of the older system.

It is in this way that hitherto all new social orders have arisen. So-called revolutionary times differ from others only in this, that events take place at a more rapid pace and with a more vigorous pulse.

The genesis of social institutions is, accordingly, a very different one from that of a house. In view of this fact, to sketch plans of the oncoming social state is about as rational an occupation as to write in advance the history of the next war.

The course of events is, however, by no means independent of the individual. Every one who works in society affects it to a greater or a lesser extent. A few individuals, especially prominent through their capacity or social condition, may exercise great influence upon the whole nation; either they may promote, by many a decade, the development of society, by enlightening the people, organizing the revolutionary forces and causing them to act with vigor and precision; or, they may lame and hold back the social development for many years by turning their powers in the opposite direction. The former tend, by the promotion of the social evolution, to diminish the sufferings and sacrifices that it demands; the others, on the contrary, tend to increase these sufferings and sacrifices by hampering the course of events. But neither of them can, whether he be the most bloodthirsty tyrant or the wisest and most benevolent philosopher, determine at will the direction that the social revolution shall take, or prophesy accurately the new forms that it will adopt.

Few things are, therefore, more childish than to demand of the Socialist that he draw a picture of the commonwealth which he labors for.

Never yet in the history of mankind has it happened that a revolutionary party was able to foresee, let alone determine, what the forms would be of the new social order which it strove to usher in. The cause of progress had gained, not a little, but quite a good deal, if it could as much as ascertain and recognize the tendencies that led to such a new social order, to the end that its political activity could be a conscious and not merely an instinctive one. No more can be demanded of the Socialist Labor Party. At the same time never yet was there a political party that has looked so deeply into the social tendencies of its times, and has so thoroughly understood them as the Socialist Labor Party.

The Socialist Labor Party has a clearer insight into the future than had the pathfinders of the present social order; and its political, historical, and economic literature points out much more clearly than did that of the capitalist revolutionists of a hundred years ago the outlines and leading features of the oncoming social order.

It does not, however, follow from the refusal of the Socialists to draw up a plan of future society and of the stepping-stones thereto, that they consider useless or even harmful all thought about the Socialist Republic. That were to wash out the baby with the bath. Useless and harmful is only the making of positive propositions for the preparation and organization of the Socialist Republic. Propositions for the shaping of social conditions can be made only where the field is fully under control and well understood. For this reason Socialists can make no positive propositions for the existing social order. Propositions that go beyond that cannot deal with facts but must proceed from suppositions; they are, accordingly, phantasies and dreams that at best fall flat; in case their inventor is vigorous and intellectually gifted, he might to such an extent affect the public mind as to cause serious obstruction and waste of time.

We should not, however, confuse with these vagaries, which are to be fought at all points, those inquiries that are directed to ascertain the tendencies that the economic development would or might take as soon as it is transferred from the capitalist to the Socialist basis. In such cases the question is not one of trivial recipes, but of scientific consideration of facts. Inquiries of this sort are by no means useless; the clearer we are enabled to see into the future, the better will we adapt our tactics in the present. The most noted Socialist thinkers have undertaken such inquiries. According to the clearness that each has upon the economic question, according to his condition in life, his temperament, his imagination, his acquaintance with the communistic societies that have been started, so will also his private forecast be affected. But, while differences of opinion may arise from this source, they in no wise disturb the compactness and unity of the Socialist Labor Party. However different may be the view that each may take of our final goal, the only thing of importance is that all keep their eyes in the same direction.

To Divide Up The Wealth

SOME IGNORAMUSES THINK THAT IS THE OBJECT OF SOCIALISM.

The question most frequently put to a Socialist by capitalists is: How will Socialists divide the wealth they produce; is each to have an equal share; or how?

"Division," that is a thing that sticks in the very marrow of the Philistines, like a veritable leprosy. Their whole conception of Socialism begins and ends with that word. Indeed, even among the cultured, the idea is quite prevalent that the object of Socialism is to divide the whole wealth of the nation among the people.

That this view still prevails, despite all protest and proofs on the part of the Socialists, is to be ascribed, not only to the malice of the enemies of Socialism, but also, and perhaps to a greater extent, to their inability to understand the social conditions that have been brought on by the development of large production. Their horizon is still, to a great extent, bounded by the conceptions that apply only to the system of small production. Indeed, judging from the standpoint of small production, the only form of Socialism possible is division. From the start of production for sale in antiquity it has happened innumerable times that a few families, as often as they had heaped up great wealth and had reduced artisans and farmers to dependence, plotted for the expulsion of the rich and the division of their property. They succeeded in this for the first time during the French Revolution, notwithstanding, or, perhaps, just by reason of its emphatic assertion of the rights of private property. Peasants, artisans, and the class that was about to develop into capitalists divided among themselves the church estates. Division is the Socialism of small production; it is the Socialism of the "conservative" ranks of society; it is not the Socialism of the proletariat.

It needs time, but the feat will yet be accomplished, of ramming into the heads of the so-called luminaries of our social system that Socialists do not propose to divide; that, on the contrary, their object is to concentrate in the hands of society the instruments of production that are now scattered in the hands of many owners.

But this does yet dispose of the question of division. If the means of production belong to society, to it must belong, as a matter of course, the function of disposing of the products that are brought forth with the aid of these instruments. In what way will society distribute these among its members? Shall it be upon the principle of equality or according to the labor performed by each?' And in the latter case, is every kind of labor to receive the same reward, whether it be agreeable or not, hard or easy, skilled or unskilled?

To many, the answer to this question seems to be the central point of Socialism. Not only does it greatly pre-occupy the foes of Socialism, but even the early Socialists devoted the greatest amount of attention to it. From Fourier to Weitling, and from Weitling to Bellamy, there runs a steady stream of the most diversified answers, many of which reveal a wonderful degree of acumen. There is no lack of positive propositions; many of them are as plain as they are practicable. Nevertheless, the question is not of the importance that is generally ascribed to it.

Time was when the distribution of products was looked upon as wholly independent from production itself; seeing that the contradictions and ills of the capitalist system of production manifest themselves first in its peculiar method of distributing its products, it was quite natural that both the exploited classes and their friends should have located the root of the evil in the "unjust" distribution of products. Of course, these people proceeded, obedient to the views that were prevalent at the beginning of the last century, upon the supposition that the existing system of distribution was the result of the ideas of their days, i. e., of the popular understanding of right and wrong. In order to remove this unjust system of distribution, all that was needed was to invent a juster one, and to convince the world of its advantages. The just system of distribution could, of course, be none other than just the reverse of the existing one. Among these people, some reasoned thus: "To-day there reigns the crassest inequality; the principle upon which distribution should be based must be one of equality." Others followed another line of thought; they said: "To-day the idler rolls in wealth while the laborer starves, consequently, let the principle be 'To each according to his deeds.'" Yet a third set raised objections to both principles, and they set up a third formula: "To each according to his needs."

Modern Socialism, basing itself upon economic science, takes the stand that the distribution of products in a community is determined, not by the prevailing conceptions of right and wrong, but by the prevailing system of production. The share of the landlord, the capitalist, and the wage-worker in the total product of society is determined by the role which land, capital, and labor-power play to-day in the modern system of production. Sure enough, in the Socialist Republic the distribution of products will not be left to the mercy of blind laws, which can never be well understood by those concerned. The same as to-day, in the interior of a large industrial establishment, production and the payment of wages are matters that are carefully considered and well regulated, so likewise in a Socialist Commonwealth, which is nothing more than a single gigantic industrial concern, the same principle must prevail. The rules according to which the distribution of products is to be carried out will be established by the parties concerned. Nevertheless, it will not depend upon their whim what those rules shall be; they will not be adapted arbitrarily to this or that principle, however sonorous it may sound; they will be determined by the actual condition of society, above all, by the condition of production itself.

For instance, the degree of the productivity of labor at any given time exercises a great influence upon the manner in which distribution is effected. Without any excessive strain on the imagination, we can conceive a time when science shall have raised industry to such a high level of productivity that everything wanted by man is produced in great abundance. In such case, the formula "To each according to his needs" would be applied as a matter of course and without difficulty. On the other hand, not even the profoundest conviction of the justice of this formula would be able to put it into practice if the productivity of labor remained so low that the proceeds of the most excessive degree of labor could produce only a bare necessity. Again, the formula "To each according to his deeds" will always be found inapplicable. If it has any sense at all, it pre-supposes a distribution of the total product of the commonwealth among its members. This notion, the same as that about a general division and the military form of Socialism, springs from the modes of thought that are peculiar to the modern system of private property. To distribute the products at stated intervals would be equivalent to the gradual reintroduction of private property in the means of production.

The very essence of Socialist production limits the possible distribution of products to only a portion of these. All those products which are requisite to the enlargement of production cannot, as a matter of course, be the subject of distribution; and the same holds good with regard to all such products that are intended for common use, i. e., to the establishment, preservation, or enlargement of public institutions.

Already in modern society the number and size of such institutions increases steadily; it is upon this domain especially that large production crowds down small production within the circle of household duties. It goes without saying that so far from being checked, this development will be greatly stimulated in a Socialist Commonwealth.

The quantity of products that can be absorbed by private consumption and, accordingly, be turned into private property, must inevitably be a much slighter portion of the total product in a Socialist than in modern society, where almost all products are merchandise and private property. In Socialist society, differently from capitalist society, it is not the bulk of the products, but only the residue that needs distribution.

But even this residue Socialist society will not be able to dispose of at will; there, too, the requirements of production will determine the course to be pursued. Seeing that production is undergoing steady changes, so likewise will the forms and methods of distribution be subject to manifold changes in the Socialist Commonwealth.

It is a utopian idea to imagine that a special system of distribution is to be manufactured, and that it will stand for all time. On this field, as little as on any other, is Socialist society likely to move by leaps and bounds, or start all over anew; it is bound to go on from the point at which capitalist society ceases. The distribution of goods in a Socialist Commonwealth might possibly continue for some time under forms of wage payment. At any rate, this is the point from which it is bound to start. Just as the forms of wage labor differ to-day, not only from time to time, but also in various branches of industry, and in various sections of the country, so, likewise, may it happen that in a Socialist Commonwealth the distribution of products may be carried on under a variety of forms corresponding to the various needs of the population and the historical antecedents of the industry. The conception of the Socialist Republic as a rigid, cut-and-dried uniform institution, held by hard and fast rules, is a mistaken conception; it is, on the contrary, that system that not only opposes least resistance to, but aids immeasurably the course of, evolution in all its manifold branches.

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SOCIALISM AND FREEDOM

That a Socialist Commonwealth would afford its members comfort and security has been admitted even by the foes of Socialism; "but," say they, "these advantages are bought at too dear a price; they are paid for with a total loss of freedom; the bird in a cage may also have sufficient daily food; it also is secure against hunger, the inclemencies of the weather, and enemies; but it has lost its freedom, and for that reason it is a pitiful being, that peeps through gilded bars into a world of dangers and want, and fain would struggle for its own existence." They maintain that Socialism destroys economic freedom and the freedom of labor; that it introduces a despotism in comparison with which the most unrestricted political absolutism would be freedom, because this would control only one side of man, whereas Socialism would control all the phases of human activity.

So great is the fear of this slavery that even some Socialists are seized with it, and they become so-called "philosophical" anarchists. These gentlemen have as great a horror for the communism that there is in Socialism as they have for the system of production for sale; and the odd measure they take to escape both is to demand both; they want to have communism and production for sale together. Theoretically, this is absurd; in practice, the thing amounts to nothing else than the exploded co-operative establishments which addle-pated capitalist philanthropists have again and again advocated, again and again started, and again and again failed in.

The charge is correct that Socialist production is irreconcilable with the full freedom of labor, that is to say, with the freedom of the laborer to work when, where, and how he wills. But so is this freedom of the worker irreconcilable with all planful, co-operative work, whatever the form which it may assume, whether the form be capitalist or Socialist. Freedom of labor is possible only in small production, and even there only up to a certain point. Even where the small producer is freed from all social restrictions, he still remains dependent upon natural and social influences: the farmer depends upon the weather, the small industrialist depends upon the markets. "Freedom of Labor" is the ideal, the most revolutionary ideal, which the class of the small producer, unable to look beyond the horizon of small production, is capable of. This ideal had its good reasons a hundred years ago; to-day it has no economic bottom to stand on, and can only haunt the heads of such people as are unable to perceive the industrial revolution that has since then taken place. The downfall of the "Freedom of Labor" is necessarily connected with the downfall of small production. It is not the Socialists who destroy this "Freedom of Labor," but the resistless progress of large production. Oddly enough, the very ones on whose lips is found most frequently the declaration that "labor must be free" are the capitalists, i. e., those who have contributed most to the overthrow of that freedom.

"Freedom of labor" has come to an end, not only in the mills, but in all other places where the individual worker is only a link in a long chain of workers; it does not exist either for the manual worker or for the "brain worker" employed in any industry; the hospital doctor, the school teacher, the railroad employee, the newspaper writer, and so on interminably—none of these enjoy "Freedom of Labor;" they are all bound to certain rules; they must all be at their posts at a certain hour.

For all this, the workingman does enjoy freedom in one respect under the capitalist system. If the work does not suit him in one factory, he is free to seek work in another; he can change his employer; in a Socialist Commonwealth, where all the means of production are in a single hand, there is but one employer; to change him were impossible.

In this respect the wage-worker has to-day what, superficially considered, may seem an advantage over the workingman in a Socialist Commonwealth; but this advantage cannot be given the name of "Freedom of Labor." However frequently a workingman may change his place of work to-day, he will find in each place substantially the same arrangements which hold the individual workers to certain rules and regulations, all of which are a technical necessity.

The freedom with the loss of which the workingman is threatened in a Socialist Commonwealth, is, accordingly, not the "Freedom of Labor" but the freedom to change his master. Under the present system, this freedom, where it still exists, is of no slight importance; it is a protection to the workingman. But even this freedom is gradually destroyed by the progress of capitalism; the increasing number of the unemployed reduces ever more and more the number of jobs that are free, and throws upon the labor market more applicants than there are places. The idle workingman is, as a rule, happy if he can at all secure work. Furthermore, the increased concentration of the means of production in a few hands has the steady tendency of placing over the workingman the identical employer or set of employers, which ever way he may turn. Inquiry therefore shows that what is decried as the wicked and tyrannical tendencies of Socialism are but the natural tendencies of the economic development which manifest themselves even in modern society.

It is not through Socialism, but through the economic development, that freedom in the choice and opportunity of work is removed as much as freedom during work itself. Socialism does not mean to, neither could it if it would, check this development; but in this as in so many other respects, Socialism can obviate the evils that accompany the development. It cannot remove the dependence of the workingmen upon the mechanism of production in which they are one of the wheels; but it substitutes for the superadded dependence of the workingmen upon a capitalist, with interests hostile to themselves, their dependence upon a society of which they are themselves members, a society of equal comrades, all of whom have the same interests.

It can be easily understood how and why dapper lawyers, authors, and the like, may consider such a dependence unbearable; but such a dependence is not unbearable to the modern proletarian, as a glance upon the trade-union movement will show. The trade organizations of labor furnish a picture of the so-called "tyranny" of the Socialist system of which the foes of Socialism have so much to say. In the organizations of labor the rules under which each member is to work are laid down accurately and enforced strictly; yet no sane member of any such organization has ever complained that these rules were an unbearable restriction upon his personal liberty. Those who have found it incumbent upon them to defend the "Freedom of Labor" against this shocking "terrorism," and who have done so, often with force of arms and with bloodshed, were, be it noted, never the workingmen, but their exploiters. Poor "Freedom!" What has it come to that it has to-day no defenders other than our modern slaveholders!

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191

A PRELIMINARY ON THE ELECTIONS.

Known through Bible lore, through poetry and painting, the story of Belshazzar's feast is familiar to all. The depraved usurper, surrounded with the trappings of festivity, recked not these, they offered no nepenthe to his lacerated soul; he read the Writing on the Wall, read his doom, and collapsed in dismay. This was the picture presented last election night at the headquarters of the Volkszeitung, alias Social Democratic party in this city by the gentlemen and understrappers who preside over that "party."

Their returns were coming in; these showed an increase. Was not that cause for joy with them? No! Their rising figures turned to bitter fruit. Together with their own returns came those of the Socialist Labor Party. They had predicted, not merely a decline in the S. L. P. vote: they knew the Party's calibre and dauntlessness: they knew a decline would not have unnerved it; they needed nothing short of smash-up; as late as 5 p. m. on election night they asserted positively: "De Leon will not have 2,000 votes in Greater New York," and the sense of what they needed carried them so far as to have ready, and even to send out of town, a special edition of the "Volkszeitung" announcing the the smash-up of the S. L. P. The anticipated and needful smash-up of the S. L. P. failed. The returns denoted a vigorous S. L. P. rise everywhere; a rise right here, the real battle field; a rise so marked that it overtopped, not only last year's poor Keinard vote, but even the gubernatorial vote of two years ago—and this despite the latest onslaught on the Party by a baker's dozen of kindred spirits whom the Volkszeitung party had raised up as their allies, the New York City lampoonists. Unerring is the brute's instinct towards what threatens its life. What cares the wolf for a sleeker coat, or sharper fangs, when he scents his arch-enemy and predestined slayer, man, on his trail with a gun? Thus it was with the Volkszeitung party's politically corrupt chieftains. They had no stomach for their own increased poll; they had not even stomach to conceal their mortification at their vote falling below, away, away below even one-half the confidently predicted 50,000 mark; they lost all spirit to draw comfort from whatever their increase was. They had no eyes for their own figures. Their eyes were riveted on the S. L. P. figures, and they howled with rage, a rage so genuine, so true, so instinctively correct and overmastering that it could not be repressed. The Writing on the Wall was clear. They saw their doom. Sound principle, upheld unflinchingly and planted on integrity, had approved itself proof against all imaginable volleys of calumny and perversion of theory. The S. L. P. was impregnable. Translated into the language of political sociology,—such a Party, plus time, is bound to triumph.

HAILING THEIR OWN DEATH DIRGE.

In the very midst of the shouts that are going up from the Social Democratic camp at their increased vote, a certain polemic practical, burning and consuming has sprung up. It is the discussion on the recent political occurrences in their own party in California. The significance of it all cannot be duly appreciated without an exact knowledge of the underlying facts. At the cost of length, and rather than condense the facts ourselves, we shall premise our observations by here reproducing a communication from a California Social Democrat himself, published in Social Democratic organs themselves. Here it is

The San Francisco Local Convention of the S. P., composed of delegates elected under the new primary law, met on Sunday, September 21, at the Turk Street Temple. A motion was made "that we now proceed to nominate a local ticket for assembly, state legislature, judiciary," etc., which was defeated by the opportunist element with a 21 to 19 vote.

The burden of the argument that won the day was that the S. L. ["Socialist," alias Social Democratic party] should not nominate a ticket in opposition to the Union Labor Party. That this party, with its capitalist or private ownership principle, should be aided by the S. P. in electing its local ticket and that it would in turn aid us in electing our state ticket. They also tried this fusion game in the state convention regarding the Fourth and Fifth Congressional ticket, but we nominated our candidates in spite of them.

The opportunists, compromisers, and fusionists gained their point. This was the consummation of their political trade. The class-conscious comrades are up in arms against such high-handed action and treasonable conduct and as a result there is a strong sentiment of reaction setting in.

Many of the comrades are beginning to realize that they were the dupes of the political traders—cow-traders—as William Liebknecht called them in Germany. The opposition are quarreling among themselves and flying at each other's throats. And on the heels of this, complaints are coming from the country throughout the state. The "Advance" is rapidly losing ground. Notices are coming in to stop the paper and members are sending in their resignations from the party.

The Union Labor Party has adopted a fusion policy by leaving vacancies on its ticket in favor of the Democratic party and by accepting endorsements at the hands of that party and by nominating certain men proposed by that party. It is simply the tail of the Democratic kite.

A Democratic politician, upon being interviewed, spoke as follows: "The Democrats realized that they were not strong enough to win out against the Republicans, so they proposed to the leaders of the Union Labor Party that if they would nominate certain men named by us, among which was one Livernash, a non-unionist and Democratic lawyer, for Congress in the Fourth District, the Democratic party would endorse those candidates. This programme was subsequently carried out." He continued further: "With the help of the Union Labor Party the Democratic party will sweep the state."

Our movement in San Francisco has been completely demoralized since the advent of Walter Thomas Mills, who is a disintegrator of the most dangerous type. While it is true that he talks of the historical class struggle, he ignores the raging class struggle of to-day as the central point of Socialist propaganda by arguing that the proletariat must look to the plutocratic and middle class saviors for leaders. That the working class cannot free itself without the aid of the brains of the middle class and that the superior minds of the bourgeoisie are more to be trusted than proletarian leaders.

To which the scientific Socialist replies that capitalists should not be allowed to shape the policy of a working class organization, whether they are members or not. The S. P. is the party of the working class, which must be governed by and in the interests of that class, and when it ceases to be so governed it ceases to be a working class party.

So long as the workers let capitalists control their movement they will be led like sheep to the shambles; so long as the proletarians look to the "middle class saviors" for guidance they will be offered upon the altar of capitalism like cattle on the slaughter bench.

As a result of the Mills propaganda we have our local controlled by a combination of aspirant capitalists, bankrupt speculators, indebted labor skinners and designing politicians, who would ride to wealth and power upon the shoulders of the proletariat, leaving it forever in wage slavery. This bourgeois element has been running things with a high hand. At our state convention on September 10 they disenfranchised sixty-eight dues-paying proletarian comrades by preventing the seating of the three delegates elected by District No. 1 with the names of said sixty-eight members attached to their credentials.

With the opportunists, principles, like shoddy commodities, are made to palm off on others, not for home use. Thus in the name of revolution these political schemers serve the cause of opportunism and reaction, in the name of ethics and morality they commit the most immoral acts; in the name of liberty they trample under foot the interests of the proletariat.

In other words:

The relentless logic of events has produced the inevitable fruit. In California is rising to-day in suffocating denseness the dust of the mud stirred in this State, in the 16th Assembly District of this city in particular, when the present Social Democratic party was started to combat and annihilate the Socialist Labor Party. Outside of California the political midwives of the Social Democratic abortion are now justly concerned for their own existence. They justly ask, If in California, why not in Illinois, New York and elsewhere? What is happening to the Social Democracy is the inevitable result of their false Trades Union policy.

The Socialist Labor Party maintained, as it maintains now, with proof unquestionable that the pure and simple Trades Union is not an organization of Labor; that it is a wheel in the mechanism of capitalist society. The Party proved its assertion with the identical reasoning that the California Social Democrat, quoted above, states the Union Labor Party to be non-Labor,—its capitalist or private ownership principle. As a logical deduction from these premises, the Socialist Labor Party drew the sword, and threw away the scabbard, against the leaders of these pure and simple bodies, and initiated the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance as a bona fide Trades Union, in which Labor, and not Capitalist economics should be taught; and which should be operated, not upon the theory that harmony of interests exists between capitalists and there rages a conflict, not only irreconcilable, but irrepressible. The Party's Trades Union policy was but a reflect of its own political policy,—war to the knife, and from the knife to blade, on Capitalism and all its props. "Not so," declared the founders of the Social Democracy; "we must go over to the lines of the labor fakirs and bore from within." And unflinching was the Socialist Labor Party reply: "If we do, the standard of Socialism is lowered; the corrupting influences of false reasoning, that to-day debase the Unions and render them subservient to the pack of labor fakirs, will absorb our strength; we shall not be able to raise them; they will drag us down." Designing men with axes to grind held up the anti-Socialist Labor Party position, and visionaries in pursuit of the rainbow chimed in with them. The labor fakir element gave the Social Democratic theory a color. It allowed Social Democrats to "address the unions," and it jollied them along with an increasing vote. And now comes the crop that sin ever gathers. The men who could rally around a Mitchell as a "great, able and sound leader of Labor," a Mitchell, who holds out to his rank and file the lure of "harmonious relations" with their capitalist fleecers,—such men have no right to object to a political party of Unions. Every argument they made and continue to make for "boring from within the pure and simple, fakir-led unions" holds good for "boring from within a pure and simple, fakir-led Union party." Ridiculous sits upon their lips the Socialist Labor Party contention against "boring from within" when they now apply that argument to the abortion and monstrosity that they themselves begot—a Union Labor party with capitalist principles.

That this "Union Labor" party question should rise now to perturb the souls of both crooks and visionaries in the Social Democratic party—now that they are shouting with joy at a vote, the price of which was the very "boring from within" policy,—is but one more evidence of the relentless sequence of Effect upon Cause. The spectre has risen which announces their death, and the swollen Social Democratic vote—swollen with the praises of a Mitchell—is their death dirge.

While the Socialist Labor Party, generally holding its own, holding firm the fort of the Cause of Labor—as emphasized by the simultaneous smash-up of the "only logical center" Pennsylvania deserters and the brilliant showing on the real battlefield, this State, especially this city; while thus the Socialist Labor Party is attesting with self-controlled joy the unshakableness that comes from soundness, it is but natural to see the Social Democratic party given over to uncontrolled rejoicings over its own vote,—thus hailing its own death dirge.

"LABOR REPRESENTED"?

Among the points that Hanna's labor lieutenant, John Mitchell, seeks to score in his endeavor to make it appear that the crushing defeat he led the miners to was a victory, is that, through his insistence, the operators' personnel on the Arbitration Committee was so changed as to have Labor represented on it. The representative of Labor to whom Mr. Mitchell "points with pride" is Mr. Clark of the Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors. Does Mr. Clark represent Labor?

What is "Labor"?

Labor is that element in capitalist society that produces all wealth. Labor, accordingly, is the element that feeds both itself and the idle or capitalist class. But not yet is that a sufficient definition of Labor. The cow that furnishes milk, or draws the plow and that finally yields steaks, shoes and buttons, incidentally also vaccine,—that cow also both feeds herself and her master. Does the cow come under the category of "Labor"? Obviously not. Not work and, by his work, feed not only himself but another also, is accordingly a sufficient definition of "Labor". The square-jointed definition embraces one more thought,—the human being nature of the worker. "Labor," accordingly, is that human-being element in capitalist society that, through the capitalist system, is degraded and held down to the cattle level. It follows, as night does day, that "Labor," consciously or unconsciously, strains to raise itself from the beast level, which capitalism dooms it to, upwards to the dignity of man; it follows that to yield the smallest fraction of its product to the idle capitalist master is to give up the principle that alone can raise Labor to man's estate; it follows that the idle capitalist class has no rights that Labor may respect without the instantaneous surrender of Labor's case; it follows that an irrepressible conflict rages between Labor and Capitalist; finally, it follows that the test of the "Labor Representative" is that he recognize the bottomless folly and the supreme crime of seeking for peace, peace, where there is no peace. There is one more important conclusion:—it follows that only a representative of capitalism can seek for "peaceful business relations," and a "harmonious status" between the operators and their victims, the miners, because only such a man could lend himself to the work of pulling the wool over the eyes of the workingman.

Under which of these two definitions does Mr. Clark fall, the former or the latter? Does he fall under the definition of a "Labor Representative" or under that of a "Representative of Capitalism"?

Mr. Clark plumps wholly under the latter category.

Whatever may be represented on the Arbitration Committee, Labor is not.

HOLDING OUT THE OLD LURE.

Whitelaw Reid has been heard from again. As usual he has been heard from in a manner that shows him to be imbued with the mental and moral dishonesty so characteristic of the defenders of capitalism. In an address delivered at the seventh anniversary of Founder's Day at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, Pa., and described as "scholarly and philosophical," "bold in premise and deduction," Reid is reported to have said:

"Years ago a laboring man on strike said to me: 'There is no use any longer in talking to us about saving and rising out of our class; about ever becoming an employer and one's own master. That stage of the world has passed.'

"It is the most dangerous delusion of the times, undermining the foundations alike of industrial progress and of public honesty, and its only logical outcome is either a permanent and unrepublican fixity of classes or the hopeless Dead Sea of socialism.

"The same declaration about the impossibility of rising under existing conditions was heard in New York when a young boatman named Cornelius Vanderbilt was beginning to run a little ferry to Staten Island. It was heard in my own calling when Bennett and Greeley and Raymond started, and heard again when they died. But after Vanderbilt came Scott and Cassatt, Huntington, Morgan, Hill and Harriman. The development of the newspapers did not stop with Bennett and Greely and Raymond, and Schwab is not the last day laborer to rise from the iron mills. The chances for the young man are and must be kept as good to-day as they ever were."

The dishonesty of this passage consists in attributing to Socialism a denial of the fact that it is possible for individual workingmen to become Vanderbilts, Scotts, Cassatts, etc., etc., and in further insinuating that because it is possible for individual workingmen to do this it is therefore possible for the entire working class to do it also. Socialism rather affirms the fact that it is possible for an individual workingman to so rise; but it denies the insinuation. It points out that the function of classes in capitalism makes it impossible for the entire working class to become Vanderbilts. Were all the members of the working class to become Vanderbilts, Scotts, Cassatts, etc., etc., who would perform the labor of producing and distributing? Who would be the working class whose exploitation makes the Vanderbilts, et al., possible? The answer is obvious. It shows that it is only possible for only a few, and a very limited few, of the working class to rise under capitalist conditions to become Vanderbilts, Scotts, Cassatts, etc., etc., or their "own," that is, working class, masters; and it shows, incidentally, the dishonesty of the Reid quotation.

Now, Socialism not only insists that the functions of classes make it impossible for the entire working class to become Vanderbilts, Scotts, Cassatts, etc., etc., etc., but it further insists that the time when the larger percentage of workingmen could by means of small capital enter into manufacture, business and farming and become their own masters, as in the early days of the republic, are passing away never to return. And against the mere Reidian assertion to the contrary, it offers figures and facts.

In 1890, for instance, it was shown by the census figures that the great capitalist class to which the Vanderbilts, Scotts, Cassatts, etc., etc., belong numbered 1½ per cent. of the population, with 65 per cent. of the wealth of the country to their credit; while the great working class numbered 55 per cent. of the population, with but 4 per cent. of the country's wealth to their account. In the early days of the republic no such economic contrasts existed. Since 1890, this contrast has most likely increased in percentage. In farming, for instance, there has been a steady increase in the number of tenantry, a system of agricultural production somewhat analogous to mechanical production, in that the farm lands, stocks, and implements are owned by the farm owners and are operated on shares or rentals by the tenants occupying and using them. In New York State, for instance, there were, in 1900, 28,669 fewer owners of farms than in 1880, and 14,331 tenants. Something more than every third farm in the United States is now a tenant farm, the proportion for the nation being 35.3 per cent. Thus in farming, where thrift, saving and ambition are not unknown, where, in fewer words, the characteristics of the republic which Reid lauds are most exhibited, there also are the chances for the young men of to-day to become Vanderbilts, Scotts, Cassatts, etc., etc., growing beautifully less. And so it has increased in every branch of capitalist life since 1890.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

Great enthusiasm over the result of the election is manifested in the business correspondence from Party members. Push the Party press, is the refrain of the majority of those who have occasion to write. They recognize that the best way to make and hold an S. L. P. voter is by getting the wage workers to read our literature. This is work that can be done to-day and every day. That this is no mere passing enthusiasm is shown by the way subscriptions to The Monthly People continue to come in. The Monthly is the easiest proposition in the way of circulating good S. L. P. reading, that has ever been offered to the Party, and the comrades are quick to recognize it. The second issue will be ready about the middle of the month, but we can still supply the first number. In gathering names, comrades should make it a point to set ten as the least they will try for. It makes it easier here to receive them in blocks of ten, and setting ten as a minimum will be of corresponding benefit to the movement. Don't forget that in every instance readers must pay for the paper.

We are now sending out bills to agents and organizations for work done during the campaign. Those able to take quick action on same will confer a favor by making prompt remittance.

We find it necessary to emphasize a few "don'ts."

Don't mix up in one and the same letter, business pertaining to the National Executive Committee, editorial and business office of The People, the Labor News Company and sundry other things.

Reason.—We have no army of clerks to make extracts and distribute among the various offices; time is money and life is short. Each office wants its correspondence on file for future reference; but if you persist, for the sake of saving a 2-cent stamp, to cram all in one letter, only one can have the original.

Remedy.—If you must save the 2-cent postage, write at least on separate sheets of paper and head each sheet; these can then be distributed and be done with. Don't forget this, and don't take offense at it.

Comrades who can place job printing of any kind, should not fail to remember that the New York Labor News Company can do up-to-date work. The plant is now in such shape that any demand made upon it can be filled. Send for price list if you need any printing. The more of this work we get to do the less burden the institution is to the Party.

The Labor News Company has gotten out a neat little price list of the books, pamphlets and leaflets which it handles. These are handy to have in ordering literature. Send your name, address, and a 2-cent stamp, and we will send you a supply of these little catalogues.

The Sunday People at $1 per year is excellent value for the money. Compared to the yards of trash that appear in the other Sunday papers, The Sunday People though smaller in size, makes up for it in quality. One page of the Sunday issue is given over entirely to articles upon the philosophy of the movement. Local comrades should take advantage of The Sunday People by introducing it to their fellow workingmen and friends.

The Flower Trust is the latest. It is organized with a capital of $1,000,000, for the purpose of controlling the flower market and knocking out the retailer. To this end it has purchased and will build large greenhouses of the latest and most scientific model; while stores will be opened in the leading cities to sell the product at 20 to 50 per cent. less than at present. Options have already been secured on twenty-two stores. We may now expect the yellow journals to denounce this trust "as a foe to the workingman"—who rarely buys flowers—and at the same time witness the retailers combining to fight it. Possibly, also, we may be startled by some oracle of the Republican or Democratic party arising to tell us "trusts are doomed." After the Flower Trust, what next?

Sir Robert Anderson, of Scotland Yard, maintains that the offspring of criminals may develop into exemplary citizens if placed in proper environments. The history of Australia, America and other new countries that were penal colonies at the beginning of their careers prove that criminals themselves become exemplary in good environments. It is the foul environments of capitalism that are largely repsonsible for the modern criminal class.

The railway men in various parts of the country are clamoring for more wages. They insist that the wages they now receive are not sufficient renumeration for the increased labor imposed upon them and the increased price of necessities. Despite this Republican orators are busy extolling the blessings prosperity has conferred on the working class.

"The Woman's Crusade" is the latest. Its slogan is "Seat or a Rebate for Standing in Cars." It is feared the women will get neither the seat nor the rebate. Capitalism is no respecter of persons—or "crusades."

Frau Materna, the ideal Wagnerian artist, is on the verge of poverty. Appeals for her material aid have been issued. Yet capitalism asks: What would Socialism do with artists? Could it do any worse?

A LABOR DISPLACER

French Digger Throws Out Three-Fifths Men Needed.

A new machine for digging trenches is now in successful operation in this country. The invention with a crew of five men does work which would be a credit to a very large force of laborers.

Five men with one of these machines can dig a ditch four feet deep and sixty feet long every hour. That means that in one day these five men can do the work of twenty able-bodied trench diggers working at the same even speed from seven o'clock in the morning until six o'clock at night. And that without any of the hard, manual labor that pick and shovel work implies.

The five men work thus: One stands on the "bridge," like the captain of a ship, one oversees the working of the machine, while the other three keep their eyes on the work as it progresses. No doubt this is a very great improvement from the viewpoint of the five, but how about the fifteen who are thrown out of a job?

What are the workingmen going to do when seventy-five per cent. of their number are replaced by machines in all branches of labor?

Isn't it altogether reasonable to suppose that some day they will wake up to the fact that if the people owned all these machines and used them to lighten the labor of all, it would be a big improvement on the present system of allowing private contractors to own them and throw three out of every four men out of a job for the sake of larger profits for their owners?

We used to say that while the skilled workman might lose his job through inventions, the unskilled ordinary workman would always be in demand, but this shows that no man is safe.

Here is what Mr. George J. Jones writes of the machine in the Scientific American:

"A notable piece of excavating machinery is to be seen working at present just outside of Moorestown, N. J., where a sewer system is being laid. The machine referred to is a trench digger, which, operated by five men, cut a swath through the earth with marvelous rapidity and neatness. The operation of this machine represents a saving as compared with hand work in many different ways. In the first place, in order to lay the smaller sizes of pipe, it is necessary to dig a hole very much larger than is required for the pipe in order to accommodate the bodies of the men who must work in the trench. Then again, where the pipe is to be planted at some considerable depth, the men are compelled to work in stages, and the soil removed must be handled many times before it is finally passed out of the trench. When this trench-digging machine is used, the hole is made just large enough to accommodate the pipe, and this represents a great economy in the amount of material handled.

"The digging machine is built of a framework of I-beams mounted on four broad-tire wheels, and in front of it as it cuts its way along through the earth is a 25 horse-power traction engine which supplies the power, the connection being made through a chain belt.

"At the other end of the machine there is a twenty-foot shaft of light iron work, the free end of which has a vertical movement. A pair of sprocket wheels at each end carry an endless link belt built up of steel drop-forged links and connected by cross-bars and flat blades or scrapers. Fastened to each cross-bar are two plow-shaped cutters, the latter being staggered, so that the whole series of cutters will cover the whole width of the excavation. Alternate bars are fitted with side cutters for trimming the sides of the ditch. The dirt is carried to the top and deposited on a rubber belt, which carries it to either side as may be desired.

"The buckets, immeditely behind the cutters, are themselves of peculiar design, as they open automatically when they reach the end of the shaft nearest the hopper, and thus prevent any of the excavated soil from remaining in them.

"The chain with its buckets and cutters passes over the main shaft of the machine, and the other end is lowered into the ground and does the cutting. Its position is capable of constant and instant adjustment, so that a ditch of six inches can be dug as readily as one of twelve feet. This hoisting or lowering to the required depth is accomplished by means of a steam gear, which crowds the rack at the rear of the machine either down or up as the case may require. It will be seen that the weight of the machine is thus applied to the crowding device, is removed entirely from the banks of the ditch, and instead assists in the cutting, as the pressure is applied to the breast of the cut.

"An iron stake is anchored some eight or nine hundred feet in advance of the machine, to which a cable is attached, this being spooled on a drum in the front part of the machine. At every revolution of the gear wheel a certain amount of this cable is wound up by means of a rachet device, and gives a steady advance which is automatic. This is capable of regulation, and the speed with which the digger passes along through the earth may be adjusted to the varying conditions of the soil encountered.

"The work at Moorestown was hampered to a very large degree by the presence of quicksands, which were not anticipated. The buckets used are not adapted to this character of material, but small rocks and frozen ground are easily handled by the machine. This machine with its crew of five men does work which would be a credit to a very large force of laborers. Under favorable circumstances a ditch four feet deep can be dug at the rate of sixty feet an hour."

Trinity Church has just celebrated the triple anniversary of its rector, the Rev. Dr. Dix. A thanksgiving service was held. That's about all this wealthy religious corporation ever gives—thanks. The health authorities of the city have had it in court repeatedly for not giving attention to the bad sanitary conditions abounding in its tenements.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN — I have been reading up on the class struggle.

UNCLE SAM—That's good.

B. J.—But I find it is too narrow.

U. S.—How would you broaden it?

B. J.—The strict class struggle draws the line between wage earners and capitalists.

U. S.—Correct.

B. J.—I don't think that's right or sound. The line should be drawn between the toilers and the non-toilers.

U. S.—For instance?

B. J.—The clerk of a groceryman is a toiler, but the groceryman himself toils also. Under the strict principle of the class struggle, the line is drawn between the two, placing the clerk on one side with other workers, and the toiling groceryman on the other, and together with the Depews, Vanderbilts, Goulds, Count Castellane, etc. Now that is all wrong—

U. S.—How would you fix it?

B. J.—I would place the toiling groceryman on the same side of the line with all other toilers, whether wage earners or not, and on the other side the idlers and spongers.

U. S.—If you did so you would pretty soon get all mixed up: just as mixed as if you placed the strawberry and the daisy in the same botanical family. The two grow close to the ground, etc., yet they belong to two wholly distinct families. Again, the strawberry grows on a lowly bush, the apple on a stately tree; upon your principle of classifying the toiling groceryman separately from the Vanderbilts, you would put the strawberry and the apple in different families; fact is, that they are of one and the same family.

B. J.—You don't say so!

U. S.—Yes. The mouse is a little animal, the elephant a big one; you would classify them separately; yet the fact is that the elephant and the mouse are one family.

B. J. (with increased astonishment)—Yes?

U. S.—Yes. What determines the kinship between plants and animals is, not appearance, but some fundamental fact that typifies them. Now, the fundamental fact that typifies the toiling small groceryman is not his toiling; other people toil with whom you would not rank the toiling groceryman: pickpockets toil, and toil hard; stock brokers toil, and toil hard. The fundamental fact that typifies the toiling groceryman is that he is in possession of property, whereby he can, and does, just as the big capitalist, squeeze labor out of another human being; and the typifying feature of the groceryman's clerk is that, being stripped of all property whereby to earn his own living, he is bound to sell himself to the man who has such property. It is upon those lines that the economic classes are separated. To blur that line is to open the doors for all sorts of false steps; hence so many "reform" parties that jump up and collapse.

B. J.—Yes, yes; and yet it seems to me that the groceryman has a hard time of it.

U. S.—No doubt; and yet no harder than many a pirate who, being caught, was hanged to the yardsarms of his own ship. If the groceryman has sense—and what is said of him is said of the whole middle class—he would simply throw in his lot with the proletariat, but to do that he must accept proletarian economics, instead of doing what the middle class now try to do, to join the proletariat by forcing upon it middle class economics—"coal planks a la Democratic party," "public ownership of public utilities," etc. Only then is there help for the sinking middle class.

B. J.—Hm! I now see it in another light. This middle class want to lie together with the proletariat, provided the proletariat is willing to lie inside the stomach of the middle class. Eh?

U. S.—You got it now.

The Steel Trust has warned the independents that if they don't cease cutting steel prices that it will do a little cutting also. This would mean war to the death for the independents. It was just such a war as this that caused the formation of the Steel Trust, and it will be just such a war as this that will further increase concentration in the steel and iron industry.

Numerous are the signs pouring into this office of how squarely Socialist Labor Party agitation has struck the nail on the head. The howl that has gone up from the "nails" reaches this office, and in not a few instances the "nails" send in their photographs, so to speak. An instance in point, out of many, is a copy of The Weekly People returned with the following inscription along the margin:

"This paper is for Schcaps, Poodlers, Thiefs, Croocks, Loavers, Blackmails, lazzi Booms and Corruptionas', Cowerds, Trunkards, Hipcritts."

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

An Instance in Point, Like That of the Social Democrat Who Denied the Eichmann Corruption in West Hoboken by Declaring There Was No Such Town as West Hoboken.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Listening to a street meeting of the Socialist Labor Party in Minneapolis I got into a conversation with a party by the name of Holman, a Kangaroo, who stated, and offered to bet, that there was no armory in Haverhill, Massachusetts! That the building to repair which Carey voted the $15,000 appropriation was not an armory, but was a building used jointly and successively by the Socialists, the labor unions, the Salvation Army and the militia, and was not an armory in the ordinary sense of the word at all. How is this?

W. O. Purvis.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 3.

Onward, Stalwarts!

To The Daily and The Weekly People.—The election is over, and the returns show that where the vote of the S. L. P. increased it has been a healthy growth; where it decreased, it was simply a falling by the wayside of some who were in the Party for what they could make out of it, and others who were not grounded in the principles or tactics of the Party, the loss of which has strengthened the Party, and it seems that the atmosphere is clearing. The editorial, "Labor—Democracy's Natural Ally," in to-day's Yellow Journal, sounds not only the death knell of the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist," party, but of the Democratic party as well; for the Republican party has control of the political power of the nation, and in order to further intrench themselves will undoubtedly enact an eight-hour law and other laws which, while they will be of little or no benefit to the working class, will take the wind out of the sails of the regular Democracy and irregular Democracy, and secure to the Republican party that vote which the two aforesaid parties are fishing for, namely, the pure and simplers. Knowing this the Socialist Labor Party should carry on a cold weather campaign, but not as has been done (To hire a hall on a business street and anchor there all season), but to go right into the heart of the districts where the workers reside, where there are numbers of small halls, which can be hired for little or nothing, and hold a meeting in a different locality each week. I would suggest that the same be held on Sunday afternoons, so as to give those members who are employed evenings an opportunity to take part at such meetings. Literature should always be on hand, and every endeavor should be used to gain subscribers for The Weekly and The Monthly People, and readers for The Daily.

E. F. Wegener.

Brooklyn, Nov. 6, 1902.

Commentary on Massachusetts Vote.

To The Daily and The Weekly People.—To the best of my opinion the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance will have to drive the pure and simple trade unions out of existence before the genuine political organization of the working class can make a steady headway. I have an idea that the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party, of the State of Massachusetts has drawn the most of their votes from the anti-Socialist pure and simple trade unionists, who figure they can kill the S. L. P. and Socialism by supporting the "Socialist" party. Another thing I know for a fact is that the Socialist Labor nomination papers and the name "Socialist" has confused the working class in Massachusetts. In the shop where I work I have circulated lots of Socialist Labor Party campaign leaflets, the difference between the Social Democracy and the Socialist Labor Party, etc. I gave them The Daily and The Weekly People, spoke to them on different occasions about the history of the Social Democrats and their Carey and so forth, and they promised me that they would vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket, I instructing them as well as I knew how. They came up to me on the morning of election, telling me that they voted for my party, the "Socialist." I asked them, What Socialist? Is it the "Socialist Labor nomination papers?" And they said "No, the Socialist." They told me they got five or six of their friends and relatives to vote it also. I explained to them how they voted for the bogus Socialist party, instead of voting for the genuine political organization of the working class, the Socialist Labor Party. They said they were very sorry; that they did not intend to vote the bogus. They said they were confused with two Socialists on the ballot at once.

I have spoken to several union men in the city of Lawrence, and especially when I was collecting names on the nomination papers. They told me they would not vote for the Socialist Labor Party because it was against trade unions. I said to them that it was not against trade unions; it believes in trade unions as long as the capitalist system of production lasts, but not in trade unions that say that the interest of the working class and the capitalist class are the same, but in a trade union to better their condition while capitalism lasts, and never forgetting to teach them to strike once a year at the ballot box, where the capitalists are the weaker, in order to capture the political power and emancipate themselves from wage slavery. Not so with the pure and simple unions, whose leaders use their influence to get you to vote for the capitalist class. In doing so you put the political power in their hands. They use that power for their class interest against your class interest. They go so far as to give you the rifle diet whenever you try to reduce their profits by demanding more wages; so join the Socialist Labor Party and the S. T. & L. A. and work for them, and then you will be doing your duty as a working man. That was my experience.

P.

Lawrence, Mass.

Sturdy Kentucky Campaign.

To The Daily and The Weekly People.—Section Louisville, Socialist Labor Party, closed its campaign Saturday night, November 1st, and an exciting finish it proved to be.

Six thousand copies of a circular were freely distributed throughout the evening, and these circulars, MINUS the scab label of the typographical union, containing the reference to the Cincinnati Convention recently held by those militia-loving strike breakers, aroused the labor skates who are engineering the Republican-United Labor party deal to a pitch of frenzy.

McGill and Peetz, henchmen, were out early in the evening on a wagon surrounded by a dozen transparency carriers and fife blowers and drum beaters (in true Democratic style). They halted at every street corner in the central part of the city, with orders to close at the S. L. P. corner. Two comrades who had attempted to distribute our circulars at their meeting, were surrounded by a howling, drunken mob who tore their bundles from them and trampled them under foot, with loud yells of "scabs" and "anarchists." Several of their drunken henchmen, brandishing whiskey bottles, ran into the midst of our meeting, but were quickly ejected by some powerful comrades, and the meeting was not further interrupted, as Comrade Arnold's stentorian voice never ceased cutting the atmosphere, dealing stinging blows to the United Labor fakir and Republican deals and sell-outs in the name of honest labor. Nothing is now clearer than the fact that it was a plain sell out to the Republicans, for the very fact that the Republicans put up no candidate in several wards where the Labor fakirs had a candidate, and again the fakirs omitted candidates where the Republicans had a good chance of winning, plainly shows the hand of the fusionist briber and bribe taker.

Again, the Evening Post, a paper with a dwindling circulation, which has supported the Republican party for the last two years or more, editorially called upon its readers to vote either the Republican or Union Labor ticket, and the United Labor party used the Evening Post as their principal campaign literature (see?). Thus one fakir helped the other out, each having an axe to grind, having been thrown down by their former friends, the Democrats.

At the time of writing the result shows that the fusionists were beaten all along the line, only one school trustee being elected by the Republicans in a district which was always Republican, while McGill's man for Congress cut a miserable figure. The Socialist Labor Party vote shows a fine increase, Comrade Giffey receiving 383 votes in two wards. These votes don't count, however, as many Republicans voted for Giffey, thinking him a United Labor man, no other candidate being in the school trustee race but Giffey and a Democrat. Nevertheless Giffey's vote hurts the fakirs the most, as he is the very man whom they forced out of a job for showing up their perfidy and double dealing. The S. L. P. has got them on the run and no mistake; and henceforth blow will follow blow, until every true progressive union man is redeemed forever from such despicable, slimy elements as Bradburn, Peets and McGill, the "Unholy Trinity."

Up to the present time the Coopers' Union of this city has always enjoyed a fair reputation, but now we have it from good authority that a large number of the union members are working at miserable scab wages (way below the scale) at the Kentucky Refining Company's shops, and that when the attention of the union leaders was called to this there was only a shrugging of shoulders and the remark that it is best to keep quiet. How is this, you coopers? More anon.

Observer.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 5.

Exposing "The Initiative and Referendum" Fraud.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The enclosed, which is self-explanatory, we send with the request that it be published. Yours respectfully,

Section St. Louis, S. L. P.,
Chas. Grupp, Organizer.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 6, 1902.

[Enclosure.]

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE
of
MISSOURI STATE FEDERATION
OF LABOR.

H. F. Sarman, Chairman, Jefferson City, Mo.; S. S. Wessel, Kansas City, Mo.; W. F. Tracy, St. Joseph, Mo.

Joint Committees.

Central Trades and Labor Union, St. Louis, Mo.—H. L. Krentz, Chairman, 210 Olive street; F. C. Pinta, 1018 North 27th street; David Kreyting, Walhalla Hall.

Building Trades Council of St. Louis —P. J. Waldron, Chairman, 108 N. 11th street; J. J. Regan, 106 N. 11th street; James Pendergast, Secretary Building and Trades' Council, 106 N. 11th street.

Industrial Council, Kansas City, Mo. —O. P. Weakley, Chairman, 2904 Vine street; L. H. Shenkle, A. H. Sellers.

Central Labor Council, St. Joseph, Mo.—A. G. Roberts, Chairman, 702 Augulique street; W. D. Henderson, 2012 Edmunds street; Thomas Morrison, per Myeths Mfg. Co.

Sedalia Federation of Labor, Sedalia, Mo.—E. T. Behrens, President Federation of Labor; O. E. Parsons, P. S. Jamerson.

Central Trades and Labor Assembly, Springfield.—H. A. W. Juneman, Chairman, 1352 Boonville street; S. J. Boyd, B. of L. F.; W. A. Eskridge, I. M. U.

Hannibal Trades and Labor Assembly, Hannibal, Mo.—E. A. McKay, Chairman; Oscar Bach, W. D. Frigate.

Jefferson City, Mo.,
Oct. 22, 1902.

Carl Unshlem, St. Louis.

Dear Sir:—We, the undersigned, have been elected a "Joint Committee on Direct Legislation" by our various central organizations for the purpose of ascertaining the attitude of all the candidates of every political party for the next general assembly of Missouri, on the great question of direct legislation.

This legislation has been demanded by organized labor for the past ten years as essential and paramount to the welfare of the laboring masses of this country, organized or unorganized.

Our members have instructed us by unanimous vote to find out how each candidate stands on this question and to inform them, through their various unions, of the result of our canvass and they have unanimously agreed not to vote for any candidate who is opposed to or non-committal on this measure and on the contrary to vote only for those candidates who shall have pledged themselves in advance as in favor of this measure and who will give us assurances that they will faithfully carry out the wishes of their constituents on this question if elected to the office.

We, therefore, invite your careful perusal of the enclosed pledge and your considerate judgment on this important measure, and we request that you sign and return pledge at your earliest convenience, that we may notify your constituents of your action.

Respectfully,

H. F. Sarman,
Chairman Missouri State Federation of Labor.

H. F. Sarman, Chairman Missouri State Federation of Labor, Jefferson City, Missouri.

Dear Sir:—Our candidates have submitted to our general meeting, as is incumbent upon them, according to the rules of our organization, a circular-letter signed by you with a list of questions enclosed, asking them to answer.

Now, first and foremost, we will call your attention to the absurdity of your proposition.

You claim that you believe in the principles of the initiative and referendum and imperative mandate, yet you send propositions to individual candidates, utterly ignoring the organization which is responsible for those candidates, and to which those candidates are responsible for their actions.

You say that for ten years the organizations which you represent have striven for direct legislation. That statement is not true, for the Socialist Labor Party has been in existence since 1890, has always stood for direct legislation, and has never received any support from your organizations.

You say, further, that your members have instructed you by unanimous vote to find out how each candidate stands on the question of direct legislation and to inform them through their various unions of the result of your canvass, and that they have agreed not to vote for any candidate who does not declare in favor of direct legislation. Your letter is dated, October 22, 1902.

Now we have before us a card bearing the seal of the International Association of Machinists, and signed District No. 9, I. A. M., and on this card is printed an endorsement of one Paul Johns, Democratic candidate for the Missouri State Legislature.

This card was issued prior to the date of your letter, so that you could not have had the statement of the aforesaid candidate as to his attitude on the question of direct legislation. The Machinists' Union which endorses the aforesaid candidate is affiliated with the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis which you claim to represent.

We also have before us a circular-letter from the Building Trades Council of St. Louis, which organization you also claim to represent. Said letter, signed by James Pendergast, a member of your Joint Committee, calls upon workingmen to vote for Judge Talty, Republican candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court. This letter is dated, October 8, prior to the date of your letter to our candidates.

We also have before us a circular issued by the Garment Workers' Union, endorsing one Geo. B. Sidener, Republican candidate for Judge of the St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction.

The Garment Workers' Union is affiliated with the Central Trades and Labor Union, which organization you claim to represent.

Now, in view of the fact that the Democratic and Republican parties have always been in the interest of the capitalist class, and the interests of the capitalist class are diametrically opposed to the interests of the wage working class, which class we represent, and your organization endorses the candidates of both the Democratic and Republican parties, we conclude that you also are opposed to the interests of the wage working class; and, further, in view of the fact that the Socialist Labor Party has, since its formation, twelve years ago, always stood for direct legislation, and during all that time has never received any support from you or the organization which you claim to represent, we conclude that your desire for direct legislation is not sincere.

Now, we, the members of Section St. Louis, Socialist Labor Party, in mass meeting assembled, speaking for our candidates, tell you plainly that we do not solicit your support. For, in addition to the reasons set out in the foregoing, there is the fact of your affiliation with the "American Federation of Labor," which allows its president—Sam. Gompers—to enter into a disgraceful alliance with such men as Mark Hanna, leading representative of the class which robs our class. We refer to the "Civic Federation."

If you are desirous of knowing just how our candidates stand on the question of direct legislation, and on the labor question in general, read our platform and resolutions, a copy of which you will find enclosed.

Now, sir, we have stated our position clearly. We have been fair with you, and in return we expect you to be fair with us, and that you will send this statement to all of the unions which you claim to represent.

We have ordered our Central Committee to send a copy of this statement to the public press.

Section St. Louis, S. L. P.
Wm. Bilsbarrow,
Sec. of Committee.
Chas. Grupp,
Organizer.

Carl Unshelm, St. Louis.

"Socialists" Hoodwinking the Proletariat in New Mexico.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—As it is now quite a while since comrades and readers of The People heard from this "far and distant place," it is perhaps now time to break the silence.

"Prosperity" under Republican rule is here so rampant and universal that if one happens to lose one's job one may as well "light out" for pastures green, while one has enough left to pay for one's next two days' grub. The poor wage slaves accordingly stick to their fat "salary" paying "positions" like glue, fully convinced that "brother capital" is their best friend to whom they are indebted for their means of subsistence and the best of luxuries which every wage slave enjoys, and against whom it therefore would be unpardonable folly to rebel, and any suggestion to that effect by a Socialist is usually met with cold indifference and every endeavor made to turn the conversation, although some passionately defend their brother capital, especially the "pure and simplers" one happens to run across now and then.

Our local club of "Soshulists," alias "Kangaroos," alias "Social Democrats," are still extant as a body, although their days seem to be numbered as corruption and "broadness" have already caused much disaffection among the proletarian part of the membership and disintegration is bound to follow in the near future. One of the members, Metcalf by name, and share broker, real estate and insurance agent by profession, seems to "boss" the whole show and whosoever does not agree with him has to shut up. Before and after the city elections last April, the club displayed a good deal of activity, and imported, among other speakers, the pulpiteer, "Rev." Stitt Wilson, who for a series of five lectures received the snug little sum of $150, which was paid by the above mentioned Metcalf, out of the club's funds, without the formality of asking the consent of the members until it was too late to be undone. This may account for the fact that no speakers have as yet been placed in the field, although the county elections are now close at hand.

At the time of their greatest activity the club also had two local weekly papers to expound its views. They were both issued with four pages and printed half in English and half in the Spanish languages. One, named El Journalero (the workingman) was mostly made up of attacks on the Hubbells (the "bosses" of the local Republican ring) and endorsements of various Democratic men and measures. Its career was sweet but short, as the plant has now been attached for debt and the paper itself bought out by the Reps. The remaining one is called the Hormiga de Oro (the gold bug), was founded at the time of the silver controversy and has been run as a Republican paper up to this year, when it suddenly got converted to "Soshulism." Its English section is composed of nine-tenths of cuttings from the Appeal to Nonsense and Chicago Soshulist the remaining one-tenth consists, besides some of the editors' personal wisdom, of a lot of wise saws, stale jokes and political speculations clipped from various capitalist sheets. To show the blundering policy of this paper (it is, of course, quite in keeping with the usual "Kangaroo" tactics of putting their feet in their mouths) I will quote two articles to be found in the last issue thereof, here we go:

"Socialism is making rapid headway in the east. The Democratic platform of New York State advocates the public ownership of the coal mines. That fool party always gobbles up everything practical in sight, etc., etc."

After thus accusing the Dems of "stealing their thunder" it turns round and advises the voters of the county and territory to vote for the Hon. H. B. Ferguson, the Democratic nominee for delegate to congress, and who has twice before represented this territory on that (the Dem.) ticket, see here:

"La Hormiga de Oro as an independent newspaper (it elsewhere describes itself as a 'Socialist weekly') but always devoted to the best interests of the people of New Mexico, has the honor to say that after a long observation of one public man, it finds that Hon. H. B. Fergusson is the proper man to fill the place in congress as our next delegate, because he is intelligent, energetic, and his past record is the best that any delegate has made." Then follow two long articles in Spanish, extolling the same Mr. Fergusson to the skies for his unimpeachable character, honesty, integrity and ability, etc., and urging everybody to vote for him. This, indeed, speaks for itself. Heretofore, when shown the dirty record of fusing and logrolling by their party in other places the local "Kangs" have always retorted that it might be true, but they would never, no never, do any such thing, so therefore, it was wrong to judge them by the acts of their party in other places. Now, actions speak louder than words, so judge for yourself: The ticket put up by the "Kangs" contains no nominee for delegate to congress, the endorsement by the Hormiga de Oro of the Democratic nominee has not been repudiated by them, and as that paper is now the only local "Socialist" paper it must be considered to have voiced the sentiments of the club. Here is, then, another dirty act to add to the already long list of such committed by the self-styled "Socialist" party. I am hopeful that this will have the effect of waking up some of the honest dupes in their own ranks, and prepare the way for class-conscious Socialism.

Before I close I should like to draw the attention of members and sections of the S. L. P. to something which I noticed a few days ago and which may have been unknown to members heretofore. I allude to the wearing of S. L. P. buttons by Appeal to Reason dupes, and probably also other kinds of "Kangs." When eating dinner in a restaurant one day last week I was addressed by a young man whom I had not observed, and who, pointing to my button remarked that he was glad to see a Socialist, that they (the Socialists) were strong where he came from in proof of which he said that he alone had taken no less than 150 subscriptions the Appeal to Reason. I asked him how it happened that he, a Social Democrat, wore the S. L. P. button, adding that the members of their club in this town would probably be very surprised to see one of their number with such a button. His answer was that he thought it was an Appeal button (he did not seem to have bothered about finding out the meaning of the letters S. L. P. thereon) that he had been told so by the man who gave it to him and that lots of such buttons were worn where he came from (Winslow, Ariz.).

Now it is a well known fact that Kangaroo dupers tell their dupes that there is only one "Socialist" party in all places where the S. L. P. has not yet penetrated, but that they also persuade them to wear our buttons is probably new. A query here suggests itself: Where do these buttons come from? Are there traitors within our party who distribute or sell them, or do the "Kangs" have them made themselves? This point is worth investigating to the end that genuine Socialists may treat those who use our emblem to conceal their hypocrisy as was the fabled crow who dressed up in peacock feathers.

Yours for class-conscious Socialism.

"Agitator."

Albuquerque, N. M., November 2.

The S. L. P.'s Clear Understanding of the Labor Movement Confirmed.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The Jewish Arbeiter Zeitung of May 17, in an article on the coal miners' strike, contained the following passage:

"Sam Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has not taken part in the peace negotiations (through the Civic Federation) with the miners. That is to be explained by the fact that Gompers and Mitchell are now bitter enemies, as Mitchell is pulling wires to get into Gompers's office, e. g., become president of the A. F. of L. It is expected that at the next convention of the Federation Mitchell will make a strong fight for his election."

When the above appeared in the Arbeiter Zeitung, some must have surely said: "O, well, the S. L. P. people must always be finding fault with the labor leaders." But the newspapers of to-day are literally confirming the statement the S. L. P. press made six months ago.

S. L. P.

New York, November 7, 1902.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

TO SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.—The campaign being now over, you are all individually urged to renew your activity. Send on communications on your local facts.

S. F. L., MONTREAL, CANADA.—Cheers are echoed back. The S. L. P. is "The Mountain." At times like those the country is now traversing, Mahomet is bound to come to the Mountain. So will the movement of Labor to the mountain demands of the S. L. P.

N. J., NEW YORK.—The Democratic party will not live to see a better opportunity to sail into power with sails filled by the breath of untutored discontent. Its defeat at the polls is not the least of the significant signs. Never mind its "wonderful showing" in this city.

M. W. A., PITTSBURG, PA.—The Fighting S. L. P. has attested its right to the name.

E. S. NEW YORK.—An excellent idea; was already in contemplation; must be postponed a little; when the final, exact and official returns are in for the city, both the two city lampoons will be published in these columns in full.

L. F., ALBANY, N.Y.—"Utility shortens distance." The distance between Republican and Democratic capitalist foes is so shortened by the utility they mutually detect in each other that it is natural they turned out solid in your country at this election.

M. B., NEW YORK.—It is deeply regretted that facilities in this office are so poor that an article sent in January 5 could no longer be sought among rejected manuscripts.

Y. Y., UTICA, N. Y.—Don't be silly. What is it to you whether, indeed, Odell has or has not stock in the Matthews Co. grocery corporation. YOU certainly have none. An infinitely vaster subject was the issue in this campaign. The only issue is, Socialism or Capitalism; Freedom or Slavery.

"SOCIAL DEMOCRACY," PHILADELPHIA, PA.—If you want us to take notice of your criticism of the S. L. P. Trades Union policy, you will have to begin by proving your intellectual rectitude. So long as you talk the way you do about the Davis shop affair, you show yourself either dishonest, or stupid in swallowing what you are stuffed with. In either case, you are unfit to be discussed with.

N. C. T., HOLYOKE, MASS.—There is no better way than to introduce The Monthly People among your fellow workers, and gather in their subscription. This is just now the most effective all around Party work. The subs. are running in at the rate of over 100 a day. Its circulation should and can rise easily to 100,000. Push it.

"GOOD GERMAN," NEW YORK.—You should learn English and then read The Daily People. You will then not find yourself stuffed by the "Volkszeitung." It is not true that The People of November 5 had not a word about Hanford's vote. What came in was given. What was not given was not given because it did not come in. The S. L. P. watchers in the city were guided by a correct socio-political, but a bad journalistic instinct. They justly cared as little about the Hanford vote as they cared about the vote of Odell, or Coler or the freak Maniere. And so they reported none to the happy Days Hall headquarters. And so it happened that no reports on that could be published. It was, however, an incorrect journalistic instinct.

T. K., NEW HAVEN, CT.—The Socialist Labor Party's insistence in dating its start from 1890 is due to the very good reason that what existed before 1890 could hardly be called a, let alone, the Socialist Labor Party. Neither in principles, integrity, tactics nor steadiness of purpose was the ramshackle concern that existed before that date a party, less still a Socialist party, least of all a Socialist Labor Party.

OTTO RUCKSER will confer a favor upon this office by sending his address.

C. D., DENVER, COL.—To you too: push The Monthly!

O. C., JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—The reptile correspondence, gathering at N. E. C. headquarters, is not published in these columns for the very good and sufficient reason that the columns of the Party's organ are needed for better purpose, and for the further reason that the whole batch will be submitted to the National Convention of 1904.

P. G. D., WASHINGTON, D. C.—Your proximity to the capitalist national government seems to demoralize you. You are merely libeling human nature. What you call "human nature" is not human nature at all. Surround man by conditions where he must either DO others, or will himself be DONE, and you have the brigand. That same human nature will cause man to act differently where the alternative is not, DO others, lest you be DONE by them.

FRANK F. YOUNG, CINCINNATI, O. wishes to connect with any comrade who is a member of the Architectural and Structural Iron Workers Union, affiliated with the National Building Trades Council. Address 34 East Thirteenth street, Cincinnati, O.

A. M., BUFFALO, N. Y.—As a general answer to your query, see above the answer to T. K., New Haven, Ct. Taking you up more particularly, no; it is not a figure of speech that we use when we call the chieftains of the Volkszeitung party "politically corrupt." It is a fact that they now associate with, and hug to their hearts as "Comrades," fellows whom they know to be log-rolling with the political parties of capital. It is a further fact that they have sought to shield such creeping things by denouncing The People as a liar for publishing the fact of such corruption in their party. It is a further fact that they have sought to do business at the expense of the Labor Movement by accepting advertisements from capitalist political candidates. It is a further fact that, before that, they took, during campaigns, moneys from one or other of the old political parties to influence their then alleged Socialist Labor party to abstain from certain nominations so as to aid the political chances of their bribers. Charity restrains us from giving the names of those who indulged in such infamy, and of those who knew of it and condoned it. Were we to give their names many a myth concerning "forty years of honorable battling for the cause of Socialism" would incite broader areas of laughter than the myths now do, and the promulgator of the myth being a condoner of the infamy, would be even more discredited, and be an even more obvious sink of rottenness than he is now.

"AT 'EM," PROVIDENCE, R. I.—"Flay," "pitchfork" the New York lampoonists? What for? With the double spade of turpitude and stupidity they dug a hole, crept into the hole themselves, and pulled the hole after them; and the election returns have sealed the hole up tight. There is infinitely more important Party work to attend to than "flaying" or "pitchforking" those gentlemen.

G. L., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—You miss the point. The Trust does not "illustrate" the possibilities of co-operation. That is not its real and practical mission of the thing. What the Trust does is to thrust the cold steel into the very soul of the visionaries, who imagine the days of small production and competition can be continued. The Trust lops off all the illusions of pre-capitalism, yclept "individualism." The Trust brings home to the masses the fact that they must be up and doing and that the doing must be the abolition of capitalism.

J. R., NEW YORK.—We don't know that the Kangs have polled 15,000 in Greater New York. The "Volkszeitung" figures uniformally been found to be forgeries. You will know the correct returns through these columns.

J. J. O'R., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The acting editor erred when he said your letter had been lost. He forwarded it to the editor who was then on the stump in this State. Not getting an answer, he concluded your letter must have miscarried. It did not. It reached the editor duly. The reason the editor did not answer your questions on the road, was that he considered it an improper use of energies to turn these energies from the Party work in hand into the channels of answering a set of peevishly put questions, obviously intended for nagging purposes and based upon twisted quotations from The People. For the same reason that the editor declined at that time to answer your questions, he declines now: he does not feel justified to devote valuable Party time to any such purposes. If you very badly itch for an answer, see to it that your State have a delegation at the next national convention of the Party, and see to it that they be instructed to ask your questions. They will be answered exhaustively.

C. K., SCRANTON, PA.—The Social Democratic vote will never amount to anything serious. All the same, it has not yet reached its high water mark. In this growth, or rather swelling, lies its mark of death. Corruption will spread in its ranks; indeed, it will become an attractive place for corruptionists to flock to; and its lack of proper organization, disciplinary organization, will balk all bona fide efforts of the honest visionaries who have joined it. These will discover that their party is structurally defective, so defective that the honest element will find it impossible to enforce political purity. Indeed, already they have found that out. That is the reason these honest elements have frankly, candidly expressed their wish that the S. L. P. do not disband, because, say they, "we need the S. L. P. to keep us straight." They figure that the S. L. P. horse-whippings administered to their corruptionists will take for them the place of thorough organization. A grave mistake. Policemen don't prevent crime. They cannot. Capitalism breeds that. The utmost that policemen can do is to render crime less overt and more cautious. So in this case. Social Democracy breeds corruption as capitalism breeds crime. The S. L. P. could prevent that as little as policemen can prevent crime. S. L. P. alertness to Social Democratic corruption may cause corruption among them to cower. But it will spread at their vitals, and their lack of proper organization will give freer play to the disease, and finally shatter the party. This may not all be obvious now, but will be so in due time.

S. M. C., NEW YORK.—The German Social Democracy has ceased to be a true Socialist party. As Engels put it, the absence of a bourgeois radical party in Germany throws into the Social Democratic camp the bourgeois radical element, and this element materially covers the conduct of the German Social Democracy. How materially you may judge from its recent adoption of plans suggested by Bismarck, and at the time laughed down by it. Other questions next time. There is a thick file of correspondence to answer this week.

R., YONKERS, N. Y.—You will find Mitchell's speech, asserting that harmony is possible and must be striven for between capitalists and workingmen, in the United Mine-workers' Journal of Oct. 23. You will also find it in any of the large New York dailies of Oct. 21. It is worth while getting and preserving it.

E. M., DENVER, COLO.—That's only one of the "Only Logical Center" lies. The S. L. P. has no transfer cards. Never had any. Consequently none could have been issued to Pierce by Section Greater New York.

A. K., NEW YORK.—Yes, the names of Presidential candidates do appear on the official ballots. The election laws of the State of New York, Article V, Section 81, specifically state that "At elections at which presidential electors are to be voted for the names of the candidates for President and Vice-President shall be placed on the ticket immediately below the name of the party making the nominations, etc., etc.

A. W., NEW YORK.—The latest news is that Mother Jonas is to wed Father Jonas.

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BELLEVILLE, ILL.—Walter Goss, 701 Bristow street.
BOSTON, MASS.—Frank Bohmbach, 87 Lamartine street, Jamaica Plain.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—J. C. Custer, 1,066 Main street.
BUENA VISTA, PA.—W. H. Thomas.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway.
CANTON, O.—John H. G. Juergens, 1106 High street.
CINCINNATI, O.—Frank Geiser, 1067 Marshall avenue.
CLAYPOOL, IND.—Oliver P. Stoner So. Third street; Oscar Freer, 222 1-2 N
CLEVELAND, O.—P. C. Christiansen, 78 Fairfield street. Fred Brown, 225 Isabella street.
CLINTON, IOWA.—E. C. Matson, 102 Howes street.
COLLINSVILLE, ILL.—Phillip Veal.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—L. Gunther, 3 South El Paso st.
COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Otto Steinhoff, 493 So. Third street. Oscar Freer, 222 N. 3rd street.
DETROIT, MICH.—P. Frisema, Jr., 334 Arndt street.
DULUTH, MINN.—Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue.
DAYTON, O.—Bert Klopfer, 516 W. Third street.
E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.—Garret Stevens, Room 304, Livingston Building.
ELIZABETH, N. J.—G. T. Petersen, 219 Third street.
ERIE, PA.—Fred Uhlman, 656 W. 19th street.
EVANSVILLE, IND.—C. Schaad, 17 E. Pennsylvania street.
EVERETT, MASS.—William Edmonstone, 205 Bow street.
FALL RIVER, MASS.—Wright Wilde, 121 Fulton street.
GARDNER, MASS.—Thos. Smith, 18 Greenwood street.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—M. E. Wilcox, 47 E. Pine street.
GRAND JUNCTION, COL.—J. F. Sloan.
HAMILTON, OHIO.—Ben Hilbert, Jr., 811 Central avenue.
HAMILTON, ONT., CANADA.—S. Shapiro, 64 Ferguson avenue South.
HARTFORD, CONN.—Fred Fellermann, 2 State street, top floor.
HAVERHILL, MASS.—Michael T. Berry, 12 Arch street.
HOMESTEAD, PA.—James Lawry, 701 Amity street.
HOUSTON, TEX.—John J. Loverde, Socialist Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. Burkhardt, 204 N. Noble street.
JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—J. De Castro, 714 W. Railroad street.
KANSAS CITY, KAN.—Jos. Trautwein, 1113 Stewart avenue.
KERN CITY, CAL.—C. D. Lavin.
LAWRENCE, MASS.—Gilbert S. Smith, 125 Garden street.
LINCOLN, NEB.—Dr. N. S. Aley, P. O. Box 1015.
LONDON, ONT., CANADA—George L. Boyce, 298 Gray street.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Louis C. Haller, 205 1-2 So. Main street.
LOUISVILLE, KY.—Thos. Sweeney, 1460 High street.
LOWELL MASS.—John Farrel, 24 Wilder street.
LYNN, MASS.—Michael Tracy, 428 Essex street.
MARLBOROUGH, MASS.—C. W. Doyle, 57 Pleasant street.
MEDWAY, MASS.—John Cunningham, Village street.
MEDFORD, MASS.—George Anderson, 18 Almont street.
MILFORD, CONN.—Gust. Langer, P. O. 774.
MILWAUKEE, WIS—John Vierthaler, 340 5th street.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Chas. A. Johnson, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue S.
MONTREAL, CAN.—J. M. Couture, 793 Mount Royal avenue.
NEWARK, N. J.—A. P. Wittel, 78 Springfield avenue.
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Dennis McGoff, 351 Sawyer street.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Roger W. Egan, 200 E. Main street.
NEW HAVEN, CT.—Christian Schmidt, 203 Foster street.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Leon Lecoste, 2,402 Customhouse street.
NO. ABINGTON, MASS.—Jer. Devine, Box 127.
PATERSON, N. J.—John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion avenue.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Austin Boudreau, 95 Meadow street.
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—Charles Zolet, 1,511½ Main street.
PEORIA, ILL.—James Duffy, 214 Kettelle street.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—D. Rehder, 12 Eldridge Place.
PUEBLO, COLO.—J. Frank, 60 E. H St.
RICHMOND, VA.—J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings streets.
ROANOKE, ILL.—Frank McVay.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Chas. R. Ruby, 861 Clinton avenue, South.
ROCKVILLE, CONN.—Gus Raisch, 87 Union street.
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Frank Leitner, 207 Matagorda street.
SAN FRANSISCO, CAL.—Frank Carroll, 832 Howard street; E. W. Carpenter, 51 Third street
SAN PERDO, CAL.—Alexander Muhlberg.
SAN JOSE, CAL.—Fred Hamann, 42 Eldorado street.
ST. LOUIS, MO—John J. Ernst, 2,219 North Tenth street; John Neumann, 810 Julia street, John Feltman, 2904 Thomas street.
ST. PAUL, MINN.—Samuel Johnson, 594 Jackson street.
SALEM, MASS.—John White, American House, 23 Church street.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—P. C. Nelson, 1,642 Major avenue.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—J. S. Weinberger, Box 557.
SEATTLE, WASH.—William H. Walker, 903 Post street.
SOMERVILLE, MASS.—A. Quarnstrom, 23 Wyatt street.
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—Emil Singewald, 173 Ely aenue.
SPOKANE, WASH.—John Sigg, S. L. P. Headquarters, 246 Main avenue.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street.
SUTERSVILLE, PA.—Cyril Sistek.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. Trainor, Room 14, Myers Block.
TAUTON, MASS.—John W. Allen, 7 Weir street.
TACOMA, WASH.—W. J. Hoag, 5631 Alder street.
TORONTO, ONT., CANADA.—Charles Kemp, 1164 Queen street West
TROY, N. Y.—G. F. Bussey, 93 6th avenue, No. Troy, N. Y.
TWO HARBORS, MINN.—V. C. Koneczny.
UTICA, N. Y.—John Rapp, 23 Niagara avenue.
VANCOUVER, B. C.—Albert Surges, 235 1-2 Princess street.
WATERBURY, CONN.—A. S. Fogelson, 80 N. Elm street.
WATERVLIET, N. Y.—W. M. Corbett, 1134 Seventh avenue.
WILKINSBURG, PA.—J. A. McConnell.
WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.—Tennant Fortune, 65 Kate street.
WOBURN, MASS.—N. Peter Neilson, 35 Garfield avenue.
WORCESTER, MASS.—Geo. Loke, 107 Merrifield street.
YONKERS, N. Y.—Peter Jacobson, 3 Palisade avenue.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency).

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held November 7 at 2-6 New Reade street. August Gilhaus in the chair. Two successive meetings of the N. E. C., to be held prior to election, had to be dropped because of the intense work of the campaign which made it impossible to get a quorum. There were, therefore, two financial reports, one for the week ending October 25, showing receipts in the amount of $21.20; expenditures $75.01. The other for the week ending November 1, showing receipts to have been $99; expenditures $109.58.

Communications: From Philadelphia, Pa., Pittsburg, Pa., Scranton, Pa., all of them bearing upon the work of the campaign now closed. From Patton, Pa., Kipple, Pa., upon the action of the "only logical center." From Section Worcester, Mass., reporting the expulsion of Theodore Osburg for treason. From Section Philadelphia, Pa., reporting the expulsion of Samuel Clark and John F. Taylor for treason. From Albany, N. Y., reporting that the section has been subdivided into two branches; also that new organizer has been chosen. From Section Erie, Pa., resolutions condemning former Pennsylvania S. E. C. and former Section Allegheny County. From Scranton, Pa., reporting that the section there, by a vote of 7 to 2, had decided to join the "logical center." Resolved to revoke charter and to take steps to reorganize at once. Carroll, the New York State organizer, is to go from Binghampton to Scranton for one week and assist the Scranton comrades to reorganize the section. From Jacksonville, Ill., a letter asking a number of questions and speaking of the "so-called defunct State Committee." The secretary was instructed to inquire what is meant by this phraseology.

Edward J. Gallo sent resignation from managing committee of Il Proletario, which resignation was accepted. The Vermont State Committee sent inquiry as to the attitude of the N. E. C. towards the Italian Socialist Federation recently formed. The secretary was instructed to reply that, while the N. E. C. cannot formally endorse such an organization, it may be regarded as an auxiliary organization of the S. L. P. inasmuch as it obligates its members to support the S. L. P., but that the duties of an Italian section, connected with the S. L. P., can in no wise be affected by attachment to the "Federation."

Julius Hammer,
Recording Secretary.

CANANDIAN S. L. P.

London, Ont.—Regular meeting of the N. E. C. held November 3, with Comrade Bryce chairman and Comrades Pearse and Forbes absent without excuse.

The minutes of last meeting were adopted as read.

Communications.—A communication was received from Section London stating that that section had taken up the matter of The Daily People Auxiliary League and would send $10 at Christmas as their first donation; also that they desired the N. E. C. to ask the other sections to co-operate in this matter. The N. E. C. decided to act as Section London requested.

From Comrade Gordon of Buffalo, re matters in Hamilton, Ont. The secretary was instructed to reply to this letter that we are at present engaged with the defense of Roadhouse and Gordon, when that is concluded we will then take up the matter—re the by-law.

From H. H. Stuart, N. B. This communication was left with secretary to answer.

From Section Hamilton received and filed.

Phil Courtnay, Recording Secretary.

S. L. P. CANDIDATES, TAKE NOTICE.

Socialist Labor Party candidates throughout the State will please take notice that an affidavit as to their election expenses, made before a notary public, be filed within ten days after election, according to law.

Local candidates for offices within the boundary of one county must file such affidavit with the County Clerk; those candidates in more than one county must file such affidavit with the Secretary of State, as must also all candidates on the State ticket.

Blank forms for this purpose are being sent out to all Sections by the New York State Executive Committee.

ITINERARY OF JAMES CONNOLLY.

November 13—San Francisco, Cal.
November 19—San Jose, Cal.
November 20—Bakersfield, Cal.
November 21—Los Angeles, Cal.
November 24—Phoenix, Ariz.
November 27—Colorado.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

Ninth Congressional District.

Previously acknowledged	$30.80
Arbeiter Zeitung Auxiliary Ass'n	3.50
Mr. Warren	.50
Total	$34.80

S. L. P. SUPPLIES.

Dues cards, per 100	$ .40
Application cards, per 100	.40
Constitutions, per 100	.70
Platforms, per 1000 (4-page leaflet)	1.50
Rubber stamps (regular size), each	.67

Orders should be accompanied by cash. To keep credit accounts for trifling amounts is a useless waste of time and postage, spent in endeavoring to collect several times over a small sum of 25 or 50 cents.

Address all orders to Henry Kuhn, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

SECTION BOSTON, ATTENTION!

All members who were not present at the convention held on Thursday evening, November 6, for the purpose of nominating a municipal ticket will please take notice.

This year no election for Mayor will be held in this city.

A street commissioner, a board of aldermen, a school committee, and the common council are to be elected.

Section Boston has nominated Comrade Henry C. Hess for the office of street commissioner and put up candidates for all other offices in the various districts.

A committee of three was elected to take charge of the nomination papers. The latter may be obtained from organizer James F. Stevens on Monday evening, November 10, at headquarters. It should be remembered by all that 735 signatures of qualified voters are necessary to nominate a street commissioner, 100 for each alderman and fifty for all minor offices.

You will perceive that a tremendous job is on your hands and that it requires considerable energy to obtain necessary number of signatures, and you are all requested to present yourself at headquarters on Monday evening, supply yourselves with the nomination papers and sally forth to do your duty. If every one will do only half as well as was done by nearly all during the State campaign, we will have a full ticket in the field on election day.

Now, comrades, remember that it is every on's duty to get to work at once, as we have only a few days to do the work.

The convention was attended by an unusually large number of members and it may be stated that Section Boston never in its history held better attended meetings than now. After the convention had adjourned the election was discussed, all were greatly elated at the highly satisfactory returns made for the S. L. P. in Boston.

Hoping that this call will receive the necessary consideration of all comrades of Section Boston, I remain, fraternally yours,

Carl Meyer,
Recording Secretary.

MIDDLE WEST CIRCUIT FUND.

Total funds received by Secretary Minneapolis State Executive Committee on account Middle West Circuit:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
Section St. Paul $70, Sam Johnson $5.10, D. A. Potter $1.50, John Lidberg $1.50	$ 78.10	
Members of Section Minneapolis	94.03	
Section Winona	46.50	
Section Duluth	36.00	
Section Red Wing	6.70	
Minn. S. E. C.	2.00	
Henry Kaufer, Red Lake Falls	19.75	
D. W. Bodholdt, Sturgeon Lake	1.15	
Peter Rydborz, Milace	1.00	
N. Zwarycz, Red Wing	1.00	
Cash paid to Middle West Circuit Committee		$286.23
Total	$286.23	$286.23

Charles G. Davidson, Secretary.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on October 29, with the following members present: Frizelle, Green, Campbell and Brower. Green chairman.

Communications:—One from Thomas J. Powers, Secretary L. A. 206, Olneyville, R. I., reporting the election of P. F. O'Connor and Thos. J. Powers as delegates to represent said L. A. at the Seventh Annual Convention of the Alliance. Also recommending to the convention the re-establishing of National Trades Alliances. Received and referred to the convention.

One from John A. Henley, Secretary of L. A. 267, in relation to donation from said local to the organizer fund. Received and attended to by the secretary.

One from L. A. 347, Bower Glazers of Wilmington, Del., reporting the election of comrades MacManus and Maxwell as delegates to represent said L. A. at the Seventh Annual Convention of the Alliance. Received and filed.

Communications were also received from Syracuse, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Los Angeles, Cal., Brinton, Pa., Denver, Col., Haverhill, Mass., Allegheny, Pa., San Francisco, Cal., Newark, N. J., Schenectady, N. Y., Providence, R. I., and New York City, N. Y., asking general information, forwarding dues, etc.

The attention of all locals and districts is again called to the fact that the new constitutions are ready, and each member should have one of them. Locals and districts should order a sufficient number of these constitutions to supply all members with a copy.

W. L. Brower,
General Secretary.

IRISH AGITATOR'S FUND.

Branch E. Pittsburg, Allegheny county, Pa.	$ 12.00
Section Bridgeport, Conn.	10.00
Section Westchester Co., N. Y.	10.00
Section Newburgh, N. Y.	5.00
Section Dayton, O.	3.00
Section Detroit, Mich.	10.00
Section New Bedford, Mass.	10.00
Section Woburn, Mass.	5.00
Section Syracuse, N. Y.	7.00
Section New Britain, Conn.	5.00
Section Indianapolis, Ind.	15.00
Section East St. Louis, Ill.	2.00
Total	$ 99.00
Previously acknowledged	$376.72
Grand total	$475.72

Note. The National Executive Committee, in order to see the tour of Comrade James Connolly through to a successful conclusion, urge upon the sections and members of the party the necessity to help along by contributing to this fund. The tour has been very successful and has no doubt been productive of much good. Party members, in a position to collect for this fund among their friends, shopmates and other acquaintances, should not fail to do so. Send all funds to the undersigned.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary,
2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

OHIO.

To the Sections and Members of the S. L. P. of Ohio:

Greeting: Comrades—The Ohio State Executive Committee receives a proposition from the Washington State Executive Committee to join in with the twenty different State committees and pledge $425 towards clearing off the indebtedness on The Daily People plant. This committee sent word to the Washington State Executive Committee that at the time it was almost impossible to pledge that amount on account of keeping an organizer in the field for three months, as most of the burden would have to be borne by Section Cleveland. Section Cleveland at the present time is overburdened with the Cleveland Volksfreund and Socialistiche Arbeiter Zeitung, which is a heavy burden in itself. Since sending the reply to the Washington State Executive Committee, Section Columbus, O., has requested that this committee take up the matter again pledging $50 towards the same. At the meeting held two weeks ago it was decided to take the matter up again and appeal to the sections and members at large to pledge and contribute whatever lies in their power within sixty days. Let each member make himself a committee of one to help this State committee bear its fair share towards the $425 as requested. Several members of Section Cleveland have already pledged $5 and $10, some more some less. Amounts pledged and received will be acknowledged in The Daily and Weekly People. This committee longs to see the day when The Daily People plant will be clear, so the German organ can be published in New York in conjunction with the Jewish organ. Now comrades, a firm and determined will can accomplish this task, for where there's a will there's a way.

Yours fraternally,
Ohio State Executive Committee.
James Matthews, Secretary.

Forward all money to James Matthews, P. O. Box 95, Cleveland, O.
October 31, 1902.

GENERAL COMMITTEE, SECTION NEW YORK, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

A regular meeting was held at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan, on Saturday, November 8, 1902, 8.30 p. m. Chairman, Donald Ferguson; vice-chairman, Joseph Klein.

Minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read. One new delegate was seated. Nine new members were admitted.

The following members were elected to act on the entertainment committee: A. Picquart, S. Moshkowitz, J. Kober, R. Samuels.

It was decided to ask the New York State Executive Committee to take an entirely new general vote upon the question of mileage fund.

The following were expelled for treason to the Party in issuing the lampoon signed by thirty-one former members of Section New York, and for contempt of the summons of the Grievance Committee: William Ihl by a vote of 27 for expulsion and none against; Michael Kenny by a vote of 27 for expulsion and none against; Max Kroner by a vote of 23 for expulsion and none against; Jacob Bernstein by a vote of 29 for expulsion and none against; August Bracher by a vote of 26 for expulsion and none against; H. Starr by a vote of 27 for expulsion and none against; T. J. Kenny by a vote of 28 for expulsion and none against; A. Hillmann-Russin by a vote of 27 for expulsion and none against.

After disposing of routine business, adjournment followed.

A. C. Kihn,
Secretary.

THE NINTH CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

2d and 4th A. D.'s	$10.00
8th and 12th A. D.'s	7.80
Dr. A. Levine	.25
Mochoner	.50
G. Gold	.50
G. Abelson	1.00
Krotzer	.50
Pomeranz	.50
Robinowitz	.50
Tsoschon	.50
J. Harkow	.50
Harkow	.25
A. M. Scherzer	.25
D. Raplel	.50
A. Johnson	.10
Spilker	.10
A. Schapiro	.25
S. A. Levine	.25
W. Kops	.50
B. Smith	.20
J. Eliskberg	.50
Dr. Levine	.25
Epstein	.65
M. Bichwit	1.00
A. Fredrich	.30
Kuntz	.25
John	.25
Wm. Simon	.25
Nid. Auersbenry	.10
Nathan Rott	.40
J. Mayerowitz	.25
Ch. Hunterman	.25
Sam Roth	.25
M. Bichwit	.50
M. Gertner	.25
P. Greenberg	.05
P. Bernstein	.10
B. Feldman	.25
Sende	.25
Gleekman	.50
Gleekman	.25
Total	$30.80

CAMPAIGN FUND, SECTION NEW YORK, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Previously acknowledged	$177.22
23d A. D., N. Y., list 62	2.00
23d A. D., N. Y., list 58	3.25
21st A. D., Br. 1, B'lyn, list 150	2.10
1st, 3d and 5th A. D.'s, N. Y., list 2	2.15
11th and 13th A. D.'s, N. Y., list 29	2.50
21st A. D., Br. 1, B'klyn, list 155	2.00
7th and 9th A. D.'s, N. Y., list 19	1.30
35th A. D., N. Y., list 94	1.60
35th A. D., N. Y., list 98	2.10
35th A. D., N. Y., list 100	1.15
20th A. D., N. Y., on lists	20.00
Total	$217.37

L. Abelson, Organizer,
2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

GOOD ALLIANCE WORK

Local 373 of Lawrence, Mass., Holds Meeting and Secures Sixteen New Members.

Special to The Daily People.

Lawrence, Mass., Nov. 8.—Local Alliance, 373 of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which is one of that sturdy little chain of organizations which the Kangaroo labor fakirs and other enemies of the working class try to represent as being dead, is still on the map and last night proved itself very much alive, did a little educational work, gave its members and others a good time and added materially to its membership role.

It is the intention here to make the headquarters of the Alliance, which is also the headquarters of Section Lawrence, S. L. P., an educational institution. In order to make the place an attractive and comfortable place for the men of the working class to frequent during the winter, it was decided to raise a fund for the purchase of additional furnishings for the hall. To that end the L. A. arranged to have a drawing for three prizes, as follows: 1st, a meerschaum pipe; 2nd, a silk umbrella; 3rd, a sub. to The People. About three hundred tickets were sold and each purchaser was invited to attend an open meeting on Friday evening, November 7th, at which the drawing was to take place.

Accordingly, by eight o'clock last night the hall, which is 21x50 feet in size, was filled. Comrade Frank Worsted, organizer of the local, presently called the gathering to order and announced that before the drawing a couple of speeches would be delivered, whereupon he introduced comrade Paul Vandoorne as the first speaker.

A large number of the audience being French, Belgian and Canadian, comrade Vandoorne who comes from the ranks of the P. O. F. in Roubaix, France, spoke in the French language for over a half-hour during which he explained the workings of the capitalist system, the existence of the class struggle, the use of the political power by the capitalists to keep the workers in subjection, the necessity of capturing tnat political power and using it in the interest of our own class; the duplicity and treachery of the labor fakir as exemplified in the late coal strike; the correctness and soundness of the principles and tactics of the S. L. P. and S. T. and L. A., and finally wound up by urging his hearers to join these organizations the only ones worthy of a moment's consideration on the part of an honest workingman.

The speaker's remarks were well received eliciting much applause, and as later proves, bore good fruit.

The Recording Secretary of the local, comrade S. J. French, who had just arrived from Boston, was next introduced. This comrade who was repeatedly interrupted by applause, spoke in a spirited manner, reviewing the history of trades-unionism, the causes that led to the founding of the S. T. and L. A., the difference between the principles and tactics of the Alliance and those of the pure and simple fakir trade-unions, and stating vehemently that it is the duty of every workingman who has sufficient intelligence to understand that he is a member of the working, wealth-producing class; that class is exploited and robbed of the product of its toil by the class that owns the tools of production; who has learned enough to see that in order to conserve his material interest he must line up with his class and stand for his class interests as opposed to the interests of the exploiting class; who has enough manhood and spirit left in him to enable him to be filled with a supreme contempt for the degenerate robbers of the capitalist class and determination to free himself from the degrading conditions which are imposed upon us under the capitalist system; it is his duty to get into the organizations of his class, the S. L. P. and S. T. and L. A. and take part in the fight for his own class interests and the abolition of the wage system altogether.

Sixteen applicants for membership signed proposition blanks and paid in their initiation fees.

The drawing was then held, resulting in the winning of the 1st prize by W. A. Smith, Carleton street, Lawrence; 2nd, Joseph E. Bedard, Merrimack street, Lawrence; 3rd, —— Dusetter, Lawrence.

The chairman next called upon Julius Vandoorne to sing a revolutionary song and presently the hall rang with the voices of a score or more of men who had joined him in the stirring chorus of "Pourquoi l'on est Socialiste" ("Why we are Socialists").

Other comrades were called on in like manner and a number of songs such as "Riche andit," "Le roi S'amuse" and "Soldad devant la loi" were rendered and received with entheusiastic applause. These were followed by other songs and recitations in English and French, the closing feature being the singing of comic songs by some of the French comrades who are quite clever in that line. The affair was adjourned at midnight and everyone went home satisfied that we had done good work as well as having enjoyed ourselves, and had demonstrated that L. A. 373 is still on the map and intends to stay there.

ARBEITER ZEITUNG
. . . JEWISH WEEKLY . . .
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE S. L. P.
2 to 6 New Reade Street
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
Subscription Price—$1.00 a Year
60c. Six Months

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Dudley Street Terminal, 49 Roxbury street, large corner front room, furnished; suitable for two men; S. L. P. men preferred; $2 per week. M. D. Fitzgerald, 49 Roxbury street.

A PERMANENT ORGANIZER.

To be Put in the Field by the S. L. P. of Massachusetts.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 11.—At the weekly meeting of the Massachusetts State Executive Committee, held at S. L. P. headquarters, Sunday afternoon, it was decided to put an organizer permanently in the field, so that all parts of the State may have the benefit of his services. Contributions of one dollar per month will be received from all members of the Party willing to contribute this amount for the purpose of maintaining the organizer, whose efforts will be devoted to the distribution and sale of literature, the dissemination of the policy, platform and principles of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

The vote of the Party in this State is estimated at about 6,000. The Careyites got all the mugwump vote in the State and will probably hold it until George Fred Williams and the progressive (?) Democracy, whose slogan will be adoption of the initiative and referendum, restraint of government by injunction, and "public ownership of public utilities," step to the political footlights and captures all the dissatisfied voters of the unterrified Democracy, including "Mother" Jones and "Comrade" Quincy. It will be remembered that "Socialist" Mayor Chase, when he had his legs under the mahogany at the banquet of the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, said: "Mayor Quincy is as good a Socialist as I am." At that time Quincy had furnished, by the purchase of a city printing plant at an outrageous cost, select jobs for a few of his Democratic henchmen, hence Chase's eulogy.

The S. L. P. of Massachusetts is now determined to push the sale of S. L. P. literature more vigorously than ever, so that the wage-earners of this State may comprehend the real issues and enroll in the organization that keeps the principles of uncompromising Socialism free from the designs of corrupt politicians wearing a Socialist mask that they may more easily mislead the honest enthusiasm now prevalent for a clear-cut, revolutionary Socialist movement of the working class.

Four applications for membership-at-large were received and favorably acted on.

M. Dee.

DIRECTORY OF . . . TRADES AND SOCIETIES.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.—The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets every third Friday at 8 p. m., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrscraft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. and L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary, Ed McCormack.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL No. 307, Hartford, Conn., meets every second Thursday at S. L. P. hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets first and third Sundays of month at St. Louis hall, 443 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly district. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., headquarters and free reading room, 205 1-2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., 107 1-2 North Main street. The People agent, L. C. Holler, 205 1-2 South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR Party meets every second and fourth Saturday evenings, at S. L. P. headquarters, 349 State street, Ernest T. Oakley, Organizer, 17 Wooster Pl. Westville branch meets every third Tuesday, at St. Joseph's hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, O., S. L. P., holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie County, S. L. P., meets first and third Saturdays, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

SECTION CHICAGO, S. L. P.—Headquarters 118 Fifth avenue, (third floor front). City Central Committee meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. State Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m. Visitors welcome. W. Berns, Org., 12 Wilmot avenue.

SECTION CANTON, O., S. L. P., meets second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m., in Union hall, 118 North Piedmont street. All are welcome. Discussion invited.

SECTION SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, S. L. P.—Headquarters, 1514 First avenue, near Pike street. Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m. S. T. & L. A. meets Mondays at 8 p. m. Wm. H. Walker, Financial Sec'y, 783 Fifteenth avenue.

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The election is over, but the Socialist Labor Party campaign goes on as before. Whether they voted with us or not, never in the history of our movement did so many workingmen lend as kindly an ear to our doctrine as in the past few weeks. We should be quick to take advantage of the interest aroused by pushing the Party press. Now is the time to do it.

To reach the great majority of workingmen, who know our movement only by the lies circulated against it by the capitalist press, there is no better medium than the Monthly People. Twelve such visits a year will undermine the prejudices of the most hide bound workingman; and with his superstitions swept away, he will approach the next election with a different purpose than he did the one just passed.

At the rate at which subscriptions are coming in, we feel assured, that with determined and concerted effort all along the line, we can push the Monthly People circulation up at the rate of 1,000 per week. That is less than 150 names per day. Send in the names in blocks of ten.

We will keep track of the subscriptions received from November 8 to 15, and will let you know the result.

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AFTER GOMPERS' JOB.

Mitchell Said to Covet It—Fights Ahead.

Washington, Nov. 6.—There is a strong possibility that President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, will not be elected to succeed himself at the forthcoming convention of that organization, which meets in New Orleans on November 13.

President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, the leader of the "industrialists'" faction of the Federation, is President Gompers' most formidable antagonist for the presidential honors.

This "industrialists'" faction is made up of the miners, the carpenters, the printers, the brewers and the plumbers, with several other small organizations. In brief, they contend that it will best serve the interests of the Federation if the pipemen, firemen and engineers in the coal fields are taken in by the miners' organizations and the smaller unions disbanded.

In the same manner the carpenters desire to absorb the woodworkers and the wood carvers. This question of merging will be bitterly fought out at the convention. President Gompers is unalterably opposed to it. He has expressed himself as being for the smaller organizations.

In their charters, as given to them by the Federation, they are empowered to control the affairs of their own organizations, and it is President Gompers' belief that to take away this power would be a violation of trust on the part of the Federation.

In order to elect a president, it is necessary to control 3,470 votes of the convention. The larger organizations of the "industrialists" are reported to have 2,500 of this number, and as the remaining votes are controlled by some ninety other organizations it is impossible to predict the outcome of the fight.